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EXPECTATIONS FOR PEACE FROM SALT II MUST NOT BE DISAPPOINTED

LD310919 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 21 Signed to Press 24 May 79 p 4 LD

[Vikentiy Matveyev article under rubric "The World Through the Eyes of a Publicist": "For All Mankind"]

[Text] If diagrams of the world situation were drawn up following the pattern of meteorological maps, they would look just as complex as the weather maps. Warm fronts are battling with cold fronts on all continents. A thundery atmosphere is gathering over certain areas of the globe. Stability and tranquillity prevail at other points.

In terms of long-term forecasts the new treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments must be a significant factor in shaping our planet's political climate. Intensive work on final agreement on the provisions of this treaty and other documents connected with it is now taking place between the two countries' delegations in Geneva. The negotiations are on the brink of completion. The signing of the elaborated documents at the upcoming Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna will be a great day for all countries and peoples.

As has repeatedly been remarked in the recent past, the warm breath from the detente policy in the world is opposed by heightened activeness on the part of the forces concentrated at the pole of tension. The location of that pole is no secret to anyone. NATO headquarters has been and remains the political icebox in Europe from which freezing winds are blowing. An equally serious if not more serious seat of tension in the world is the policy of the Beijing leaders with their furious calls to reactionary circles in the West to arm themselves and "unite" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

XINHUA and other Beijing propaganda organs are currently up in arms against the accords being prepared between our country and the United States on strategic arms limitation, without even waiting for final publication of the texts of the documents. Beijing does not care about such "details": Any steps aimed at strengthening world peace and security evoke malice. If you read what the Chinese propaganda organs are currently writing about the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, it transpires that Beijing would like to dictate to the United States an American policy line desirable to the Chinese chauvinists. At any rate, the Chinese press is unceremoniously "advising" the United States on what it should and should not do....

But if you consider the real potential of the Beijing leaders, their arms are by no means as long as they would like. Even in decorous Sweden Geng Biao, vice premier of the PRC State Council, who went there recently, was greeted by protest demonstrations. Their participants carried placards saying "Hands off Vietnam!" and "No weapons for China!"

Public opinion polls carried out in the United States invariably provide evidence of Americans' broad support for the strategic arms limitation agreement. Ordinary people across the ocean may not grasp every detail of the problems being discussed between the USSR and the United States but they understand one simple thing which requires no knowledge of modern military technology. [paragraph continues]

Without such a Soviet-American accord the arms race will intensify and that means that there will be still further increases in the taxes extracted from Americans' pockets by that voracious, insatiable monster--the military-industrial complex.

But how is it possible to measure the relief which the peoples will feel at the fact that the danger of nuclear war will decrease as a result of these Soviet-American accords! It is a gratifying fact in itself when the two countries with the biggest military potentials are developing normal relations and are seeking any agreements which promote such relations. In this case it is a matter without historical precedent: In accordance with agreements reached by the Soviet Union and the United States the most dangerous, destructive weapons will for the first time be the object of definite limits and restrictions, and not only quantitative restrictions but also--and this is particularly vital--qualitative restrictions. In other words, strict limits will be fixed on the future deployment of mutually agreed types of these weapons.

The entry into force of the new agreement will open up the prospect of talks on measures which go further. "Our approach to these questions," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "can be formulated as follows: The Soviet Union's defense potential must be sufficient to insure that no one risks disrupting our peaceful life. Not the policy line of superiority in armaments but the policy line of arms reduction and of lessening military confrontation--that is our policy."

The sufficiency of the Soviet defense potential means that we are able to reliably defend the Soviet Union's security in any direction.

...The author of this article was in Bonn when the news came that the talks between the USSR and the United States on strategic arms limitation were being successfully completed. The news was announced at the opening of an international colloquium convened by the West German Committee for Peace, Cooperation and Disarmament to attract the broad public's attention to the danger of the NATO plans envisaging the deployment in West Europe of certain new types of nuclear weapons. In particular, there is talk of the American Pershing-2 medium range missile. Judging by Western press reports, the Pentagon has not abandoned its plans to deploy neutron weapons in West Europe either, although under public pressure the plans' authors were forced to declare that as yet they have no intention of implementing them.

Reports about the Pershing-2 suddenly appeared in the Western press around the time that the progress achieved at the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks became known. It was alleged that NATO needed to "respond" in this manner to Soviet missiles aimed at Western Europe. In this connection there was endless talk about the so-called "SS-20" missile, which allegedly poses a particular threat to the West.

There was a detailed discussion at the Bonn colloquium about the present military situation in Europe and tasks in the struggle to achieve military detente on the continent in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Helsinki accords.

It was not the Soviet Union but the United States which, immediately after the end of World War II, began the buildup of nuclear weapons in the center of the continent aimed against the socialist countries. Here are a few facts: 1948--start of the organization of the forward basing system for U.S. strategic aircraft; late 1957--introduction of continuous air patrols in the vicinity of the USSR's borders by U.S. strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons (stopped in 1968); 1958--U.S. agreement with Britain to deploy Thor and Jupiter missile bases on British territory; 1961--beginning of the basing of U.S. nuclear submarines in Holy Loch, Scotland.

Naturally the Soviet Union could not disregard these threatening military preparations. But we were prepared as far back as the late sixties and early seventies to begin talks with the United States on the problem of forward basing systems relating to Europe. A corresponding proposal was submitted by the USSR's representatives when the first round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks was held. The United States categorically rejected this proposal. The Pentagon refused to even consider the possibility of a mutual reduction of such systems.

The Soviet side's readiness to begin international negotiations at anytime on those types of arms not covered by the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks has been voiced in the most authoritative manner. It is now up to the West.

The West European public, and also influential political figures in the FRG, Britain, France, and Italy anticipate that, following the validation of the new strategic arms limitation agreement, it will be possible to start talks on the reduction of the types of arms currently existing in Europe. This is stated in the final document adopted at the Bonn colloquium--the appeal to the European public.

The socialist Warsaw Pact states have launched a new initiative aimed at promoting the cause of European military detente in every way. They urge the Western countries to embark as soon as possible on the discussion and coordination of practical steps helping to ease the military confrontation in Europe and lessen the concentration and numbers of armed forces and arms on the continent. To this end they propose the convening this very year--1979--of a conference of all the European states, the United States and Canada. This is stated in the communique adopted by the Warsaw Pact states' foreign ministers at their 14-15 May meeting in Budapest.

Thus, the months ahead promise to be a time of animated political and diplomatic activity on the broad peaceful front of the struggle for disarmament and for a peaceful destiny for our world.

A great deal will depend on the outcome of the debate getting underway in the United States on the strategic arms limitation agreement. The war hawks are sharpening their claws. They do not want to hear of any new agreement placing a barrier on the arms race. These are the real facts concerning the campaign which bellicose reactionary circles in the United States are waging in unleashing poison arrows against the new U.S. agreement with our country. In their attempts to brandish the bugaboo of the "Soviet threat" before the public, the protagonists of the campaign are in fact looking at the prices of the shares in their military concerns. The rabid opponents of an agreement with our country are not motivated by concern for "the fate of U.S. security." The accords on strategic arms limitation reached between the USSR and the United States equally safeguard both countries' security interests. Nonacceptance of the very idea of disarmament and fear for the fabulous profits being made out of the arms race--this is what underlies these outbursts and attacks aimed against the new strategic arms limitation agreement.

In just the same way the opponents of disarmament attempted back in 1963 to torpedo the partial nuclear test ban treaty signed at that time by the USSR, the United States and Britain. What horrors and terrors American reactionary circles fueled at that time when painting their mythical pictures of the "dangers" threatening America if the treaty came into force! And what in fact happened? The treaty has been operating successfully for 16 years now and many other states have become party to it....

Now there is even more at stake than in 1963. Leading West European statesmen have voiced their vital interest in the signing and ratification of the SALT II agreement. The expectations of all to whom the cause of peace is dear must not be disappointed.

TEPLOV RESPONDS TO GEORGE WILL COLUMN ON SALT II

LD310146 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] On 28 May NEWSWEEK magazine published an analysis by its observer George Will in which he examined chances of SALT II being ratified by the United States Senate. The NEWSWEEK analyst warns that the agreement in its present form may not collect enough votes in the Senate. He also lists possible objections to the agreement. Our observer Vladimir Teplov comments:

The first thing that struck me about the NEWSWEEK analysis is the fact that it fully ignores the political significance of SALT II. The Newsweek analyst has completely lost sight of the role of the agreement in limiting the nuclear arms race and its importance as a catalyst for other current talks on limiting the arms race. The next striking thing about the analysis was the amount of detailed information used by its author, George Will, not only about the technical aspects of SALT II, but also about the Soviet defense budget. George Will assures his readers that Soviet expenditure on strategic arms is three times bigger than the United States' spendings. In making this statement, the NEWSWEEK analyst claims to have a degree of professional knowledge that would be envied by most United States military leaders, both acting and retired. Any of these generals would realize that in making such a claim he would have to substantiate it by solid evidence. No such scruples seem to exist in the mind of George Will. He acts on the assumption that he can say what he pleases and get away with it.

How, indeed, can he be asked to prove something that just cannot be proved? George Will is just as free of scruples in his description of the balance of nuclear forces in Europe. He declares, for example, that the number of Soviet nuclear weapons in Europe is four times that of the United States, Britain and France, taken together. This revelation may come as a surprise to the NATO delegates to the Vienna talks on arms and armed forces reduction in central Europe. These delegates have proposed to reduce the number of NATO nuclear warheads in exchange for a cutback in the number of Soviet tanks stationed in that region. They would never have offered this deal if they thought that the Soviet Union has an edge on them in nuclear weapons. But the NEWSWEEK analyst does not stop at that. He tries to link SALT II with the Vienna talks, despite the fact that these are clearly two different things.

George Will seems to overlook the simple fact that the SALT II talks are conducted only between the Soviet Union and the United States. They cover only the types of weapons that can be used by these two powers against each other. Soviet tactical nuclear weapons present no threat to the United States because of their limited range. but American tactical nuclear warheads are a threat to the Soviet Union because they are deployed at United States bases in Western Europe. American strategists who favor SALT II justly point out that the Soviet side has made a concession by not including United States tactical weapons in Europe into the agreement. But the NEWSWEEK analyst has his own views on this matter.

Leonid Brezhnev did say that the Soviet side is prepared to discuss a reduction of any and all types of weapons, having in mind United States forward-based weapons, but this is an entirely different subject which is quite outside the framework of SALT II. In his objections to SALT II, George Will raised the problem of verification. He is trying to prove that one has only to keep a check on the Soviet Union because, having an open society, the United States just cannot cheat. One can only say in this respect that the American and international public learned about the existence of a neutron bomb only when it was ready for mass production in the United States. Its existence was disclosed only in debates on deploying this new weapon in Western Europe. Thus the NEWSWEEK analysis of SALT II appears to be rather superficial, to say the least. An agreement of this calibre which is of a truly historical importance certainly deserves greater respect and objectivity, to say nothing of respecting the millions of Americans who read the magazine.

TASS REPORTS MEETING OF SALT DELEGATIONS IN GENEVA

LD301222 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 30, TASS--The delegation of the USSR and the United States to the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic offensive armaments held a meeting here today.

PRAVDA VIEWS TOPICALITY OF LENIN CRITIQUE OF OPPORTUNISM

LD291025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Candidate of Historical Sciences N. Proshunin article: "An Organized and Organizing Force: On the 75th Anniversary of the Publication of V.I. Lenin's Book 'One Step Forward, Two Steps Back'"]

[Text] A person who may have been one of the first to read the book "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back," which was published in Geneva in May 1904, wrote of his impressions to V.I. Lenin: "I read your pamphlet from Geneva to Basle, while suffering a headache and being cruelly tossed about by the swaying of a nasty Swiss train; I tore myself away several times and a few minutes later involuntarily had to take it up again. If facts and logic can convince people, your pamphlet must convince many.... If only more people were to read this little book, ESPECIALLY in Russia."

That letter from Vladimir Ilich's unknown correspondent is now preserved in the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism central party archives.

In the early 20th century Russia's revolutionary social democracy crossed a historic border. Marxist groups which had formerly been virtually autonomous joined together at the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party Congress and became an organized party. The era of separate groups was replaced, in Lenin's definition, by the "epoch of partymindedness."

This transition was not an instantaneous and "peaceful" act. Principles, as is known, do not become reconciled, but conquer. The congress became the arena for a protracted, stubborn struggle in which the question of what form the working class party should take was resolved. The supporters of cohesion in party ranks and of the harmonious, centralized organization of common work clashed with the defenders of a diffuse, uncontrollable organization accepting everyone indiscriminately.

The scorching whirlwind of that ideological dispute has long since blown over, but V.I. Lenin's book devoted to analysing it, "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back," still arouses enthralled interest among new generations of communists in our country and throughout the world. The secret of its youthfulness lies in the fact that--as usual with Lenin--the most topical questions in the book are inextricably connected with the struggle for the goals of the future and the interpretation of current events is supplemented by far-reaching conclusions and wide-ranging generalizations. It contains an integral theory of the party's organizational development, and a code of objectively necessary norms of relations between communists--norms permeated with the spirit of democracy--and an extensive code of the immutable laws of party ethics. It contains--like a projection into our time--a principal assessment of the characteristic features of opportunism as an international phenomenon and reveals the sociopsychological, class causes of the division of participants in the workers' movement into revolutionaries and opportunists--a division "which did not appear only yesterday or only in the Russian workers' party, and which will probably not disappear tomorrow" (V.I. Lenin, Complete Collected Works, Vol 8, p 330).

In exposing the organizational views of the Mensheviks, V.I. Lenin showed himself to be an unsurpassed master of life-giving polemics, in which the denial and criticism of erroneous views are organically combined with the elaboration of his own viewpoint and the assertion of a positive program. He convincingly reveals the tremendous role of the revolutionary Marxist party as a party of the new type, the vanguard of the proletariat and its leader in the struggle to gain power and build a socialist society, and warns against underestimating the significance of organization for the workers' movement. He shows that the party's might lies above all in unity of will and actions, in the unity of discipline. The party is strong and invincible if it harmoniously combines centralism and democracy, if it is not afraid of "self-criticism and the merciless exposure of its own defects" (Vol 8, p 190), and if it assesses objectively and ponders deeply the results of its activity. It is strong in loyalty to revolutionary theory and proletarian internationalism, in the purity of its ranks, in its indissoluble link with the masses and in the ideological conviction and organization of communists.

The ideas put forward and substantiated in the book "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back" now form the basis of organizational building and activity not only in the CPSU, but also in fraternal communist parties. The facts indicate, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, that communists are victorious "where the Leninist norms of party life are observed devoutly, where the party protects and tirelessly strengthens its political, organizational and ideological unity. And on the other hand, any belittling of the party's role and deviation from Leninist principles of party building lead to serious failures and can create a threat to the peoples' socialist gains."

A communist's lofty principles, firm, unshakable partymindedness in everything, in word and deed, in every human manifestation--that is what V.I. Lenin's outstanding work proclaimed and defended. Even today partymindedness appears in its pages as an expression of the ideological staunchness and moral purity of a communist, as a political term of the highest order, denoting the most responsible, crystal-pure honesty in your attitude to the cause, to your convictions, to your duty.

A sharp contrast to the Leninist norms of party life and principles of party leadership is provided by the book's picture of opportunist morals. Here we find hatred of discipline, and attempts to subordinate the interests of the whole party to local, "parochial interests," and the interests of the cause to personal claims and career considerations. Here we find disregard for promises, fear of the truth, and lack of respect for your own convictions. Here, finally, we find the repellent habit of applying different standards to yourself and to others.

To measure by two different yardsticks, depending on whether it is you or someone else who is touched on the raw by something--this petty-minded habit is in the nature of opportunism. The petty-minded person shouts louder than anyone in defense of a principle when it suits him. But he is the first to discard a principle as soon as he sees that it may hinder him and his own self-will.

Under the pretext of organized "democracy" the Mensheviks took up arms against centralism, rejected the subordination of the part to the whole as "serfdom", and then tried to impose their special desires on the party majority. They were prepared to trample on the "burdensome" charter when they were in a minority, and relied on it when they managed to achieve superiority on any question. [paragraph continues]

They sought by all means to push their people into the highest party organs, but when the congress majority rejected their claims, they started making a fuss about the "autocratic" power of the center and sought to seize party leadership. Such methods are common for all opportunists. Historical experience shows that the defenders of special "minority rights" and of "horizontal democracy," which is intended to justify the refusal to be subordinated to centers and to legitimize factional activity, oppose firm party power only when it is not in their hands.

V.I. Lenin's book, for the first time in the history of Marxism, gives an exhaustive critique of opportunism on organizational questions and consistently follows the principle of the obligatory nature of the norms accepted within the party in everything and for all party members. Within the party nobody has the right to consider himself free from the observance of discipline and from responsibility for his views and actions, which is equal for everyone. Any "discipline" which is only acknowledged with respect to a section of the party or to any one party organization cannot exist among communists. This would be, not a democratic, but, on the contrary, a narrowminded bureaucratic interpretation of discipline. And it is characteristic that at the time when the Mensheviks, disregarding general party work, were disparaging centralism as "bureaucracy," V.I. Lenin noted, on the contrary, that "bureaucracy can be translated into Russian by the word: parochialism [mestnichestvo] (Vol 8, p 351). He defended the demand for the accountability of the decisions of every part of the party to the party as a whole.

Lenin's work gives an accurately documented sketch of the state of affairs in the party and sets out the sides' arguments with the greatest possible clarity, so as to help everyone to conscientiously decide which line is correct. Being convinced that none of the props of opportunism will withstand the "artillery fire of party publicity," V.I. Lenin boldly presented the differences for judgement by the party masses.

This "complete clarity" won over the author of the letter we cited. The letter conveys a feeling of the powerful breath of fresh air which Lenin's work introduced into the atmosphere of theoretical turmoil of those days when the Mensheviks, having seized ISKRA, unleashed a war of words and wrecked the work of party committees.

A model of irreproachable theoretical and literary conscientiousness, scientific argument and the ability to defend party views while eliminating everything personal, Lenin's work makes it possible to trace easily how the opportunists' weak, vulnerable position and the precariousness of their principles naturally resulted also in double-dealing in the sphere of the elementary norms of party comradeship also. Lack of faith in your own ideas deprives you of the courage to set them out frankly. Hence evasiveness and the substitution of pettifogging, hairsplitting polemics for loyal and legitimate ways of defending your views. Instead of principled arguments--there were unfounded references to private conversations, quotes taken out of context, pathetic declamations. And--to top it all--flagrant attempts to silence the opponent. According to the Mensheviks' two-way logic, something absurd emerged: Do not dare, they said, to question our actions, do not dare to criticize us, but we will shoot at you from all our weapons, without being too fussy about the rules. "You want to shoot at my fort," V.I. Lenin replied, "but you want me to issue you artillery. You must be joking!" (Vol 8, p 366).

Lenin reveals not so much the Mensheviks' personal hypocrisy as the internal falsity of their position, which engenders political hypocrisy. Beginning his analysis from the starting point of disagreements on the first paragraph of the charter, he consistently unfolds a dramatic picture of their political and moral collapse. We see how the initial error, which could have been--but was not--rectified, naturally led the Mensheviks to distort the nature of the revolutionary movement and of the leading role of the working class party. Having made the mistake, they started insisting on it and compounding their nonsense "theoretically," as if everyone is free to declare himself a member of the party, although he does not belong to any of its organizations, but only assists it on one way or another." They elevated a divergence which could at first have been eliminated easily into a whole system of views. This happened not least because there were those among the Mensheviks who were happy to inflate a small error into a big one.

In this connection Lenin pointed out the fundamental importance of the proposition: An error is exposed politically precisely in being seized upon by a clever enemy. He showed that the defenders of bourgeois democracy always, in all countries, welcome any deviation from Marxist principles, however small, seek to penetrate the chink created by disagreements, stand up strongly for opportunist elements in workers' parties and lavish praise on them.

And it is of no great significance whether such a deviation is engendered by an error or by ill will. More than once in history "honest opportunism" has provided a pretext for bourgeois flattery, which proves that it is no better than any other opportunism. Among the liquidationists, for instance, there were many honest, respectable people. In general they sympathized sincerely with the proletariat and strove in their own way to defend its interests. But objectively, in terms of the content of their ideas and the results of their actions they were in the enemy camp, since they destroyed its [the proletariat's] weapon in the struggle for liberation: the party. And not for nothing did they merit tender "kisses" from the bourgeois press--that shameful punishment in the eyes of the revolutionary workers.

Revisionist reservations like: "Perhaps we are deluded, but we are seeking," have never prevented bourgeois ideologists from seeing potential, and even actual, allies in revisionists. The fact remains indisputable that the opponents of the working class are making skillful use of the modern opportunists' reasonings on the allegedly urgent need to find a "new form" of communist parties and on the "liberalization" of their internal life and so forth. They sing the same hackneyed tune as the revisionists: The nature of the party created by Lenin was only in line with the demands of his time and specific Russian conditions; communist parties must "transform" their fundamental principles "if they want to be democratic." Behind such "advice" is the desire to disarm communist parties ideologically and organizationally and to urge Marxist-Leninists to return to the old "model" of the shaky organizations of the Second Internationale, which would be incapable of revolutionary action.

As in the period when Lenin was working on his book, the present-day "democrats of the stock exchange" [demokraty birzhi], fearing communist cohesion, try to lash the "party dictatorship" and "domination of the party leadership" by means of sterile cliches. They zealously repeat essentially the same resonant phrases that were reiterated abundantly by the Russian Mensheviks, on "numb discipline," on blind obedience to "orders from above" and so forth. To supplement their plagiarism from Menshevik writings, they collect into a single bunch everything that has ever been said by all kinds of opponents of Leninist principles of party building, and circulate it widely.

Bourgeois theorists and revisionists do not shrink from false interpretation of the legacy of K. Marx and F. Engels in the desire to counterpose the democratic structure of the party as envisaged by the founders of Marxism to Lenin's allegedly dictatorial views. With this aim they try to depict Marx and Engels as advocates of an organization "open to all," without minority subordination to the majority, which allegedly means the suppression of all initiative.

In these conditions the book "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back" has in no way lost its burning topicality and remains in the front line of the ideological struggle.

At the dawn of our century the "still young partymindedness" was subjected to bitter attacks from opportunism. But as the very truth of life, as the demand of the epoch, it could not fail to win. "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back... that happens in the life of individuals, in the history of nations and in the development of parties," Lenin wrote. "It would be the most criminal cowardice to have even a moment's doubt in the inevitable, complete triumph of the principles of revolutionary social democracy, proletarian organizations and party discipline" (Vol 8, p 403). We live in an age when history has long since verified the organizational ideas of Bolshevism and delivered its dispassionate verdict in their favor. Today our party--the party which Lenin created and for which he fought--is a mighty organized and organizing force. It sees in unshakable loyalty to Leninist norms of party life the guarantee of its full-blooded development, of its indissoluble link with the people and of the increase in its leading role in resolving tasks of communist building.

BRIEFS

IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE IN ALMA-ATA--A conference on current problems involving joint research in the field of the criticism of bourgeois, reformist and revisionist views on the economy of developed socialism opened in Alma-Ata 22 May under the auspices of the economic institutes of the USSR and Kazakh academies of sciences. Participating in the conference were prominent scientists from Moscow, Leningrad, union republics, as well as Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The conference was opened by corresponding member of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences Ashimbayev. The critical analysis of bourgeois conceptions was dealt with in reports. The conference is continuing its proceedings. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 22 May 79 AU]

EQUIPMENT FOR ATOMIC STATIONS--The Soviet Union is building a plant of equipment for atomic power stations which is to meet fully the needs of members of CEMA. The fact was disclosed by Deputy Power Minister Pyotr Ovchinnikov. The plant is going up in the city of Volgodonsk, in the south of the country's European part. Speaking in an interview, Ovchinnikov reported that Soviet shipments abroad include 440 1,000-kw reactors, which are the cheapest, most reliable, and simplest to operate machines of the time. They also generate energy at lowest cost. Units like this equip atomic powerplants in the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Finland. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 24 May 79 LD]

WESTERN INFLATION, MILITARY SPENDING DRAWS COMMENT

LD301930 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 30 May 79 LD

["Inflation and Militarization"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 30, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

A strong inflationary wave has again swept the Western world. In the first four months of this year prices went up 13.2 per cent (calculated for the year) in the United States, in Italy--18, in Britain--by 13 per cent. Even in the "comparatively healthy" FRG, the cost of living rise is measured today in a two digit figure. "No sooner did the economy of the advanced capitalist countries digest the upheavals of 1973-1975 than it sustained a fresh blow," says the Paris paper LE FIGARO.

One of the reasons of the new inflationary wave is the policy of the Western monopolies who concentrated in their hands the transportation, processing and marketing of fuel in developed capitalist countries and which are operating virtually uncontrolled.

Having created at the beginning of the year an artificial shortage of fuel on the world oil market, the Western oil tycoons were just waiting for a suitable moment to sell it to the customer at triple prices. As a result, the major Western oil corporation, the American Exxon, alone had towards the end of the first quarter a 25 per cent growth of incomes over the same period of last year, reaching 850 million dollars.

A still more important cause of the chronic growth of prices about which, by the way, many in the West prefer to keep silent, is the steady rise of military spendings. Meanwhile in the 30 years of the NATO bloc, its participants have spent for military purposes about two and a half trillion dollars--a really fantastic sum.

The unrestrained growth of military spending in the USA and other Western NATO member states leads to a rapid growth of prices, a chronic budget deficit, increased state debt. In some Western countries inflation is checked by means of printing money. But how can this change the situation? Creating for some period the illusion of an improvement, such measures in the long run inevitably give an impetus to a new soaring of prices.

Nevertheless.... Just the other day, at a time when one of the commissions of the American Congress was looking for ways to curb inflation, another committee--the House-Senate Conference Committee, decided to allocate for the Pentagon a record sum of 136.6 billion dollars out of the federal budget for the 1980 fiscal year.

And this--despite the 23 billion dollar breach in the revenue part of the budget, despite the fact that, according to specialists' predictions, the state debt of the USA will reach next year the astronomical figure of 887 billion dollars!

The arms race, whipped up by certain imperialist quarters in the West, apart from leading to an exacerbation of international tensions, hits like a boomerang at the vital centres of Western economy itself, leads to expenditure of huge assets so necessary for controlling most acute economic and social ills of the Western world. If we really want to put an end to inflation, it would suffice to turn off the huge tap of government spending on armaments, stated the American weekly the NEW YORKER. One cannot but agree with this opinion.

KOSYGIN SENDS GREETINGS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Coal Conference in Ukraine

LD220946 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 22, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, sent a message of greeting to the Eighth International Congress on the Enrichment of Coal, which was opened in Donetsk (Ukraine) today.

The Soviet Government notes with satisfaction that this congress is being held in the USSR whose policy promotes the cause of social and economic progress and aims at broad development of international cooperation for the sake of strengthening peace and friendship between the peoples, the message says.

It emphasises that in the present stage enrichment of coal is of great importance in expanding coal resources and obtaining top-quality technological raw material and energy fuel from it, and also facilitates the successful solution of such major problems of our time as environmental protection and comprehensive utilization of natural wealth.

Baltic Conference

LD230830 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, sent a message of greetings to the participants in the international conference of representatives of cities situated in the Baltic Sea area.

The conference's motto "Baltic Sea Is Our Common Cause" is a good basis for the discussion of environmental protection problems of the region washed by the Baltic waters, the message points out. It is very important that in this area, too, air and water, land and forests and all natural resources be always in a condition which provides people with all the necessaries for life and health, and for the satisfaction of material, and cultural and intellectual requirements.

The message emphasizes that the Soviet Union is ready to continue to cooperate actively with all countries in the solution of problems of preserving the natural environment including the Baltic Sea and the adjacent areas, thereby carrying into life the recommendations of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

International Sporting Press Conference

LD251452 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 25, TASS--On behalf of the Soviet Government Aleksey Kosygin has sent a message of greetings to the delegates and guests of the 43rd Congress of the International Sporting Press Association. The motto of the congress is "For Peace and Friendship". It is being held in Moscow, the city which is to stage 22nd summer Olympic games in 1980.

A considerable contribution to enhancing the role of the sports movement in the life of modern society has been more through the efforts of sporting journalists of many countries of the world, writes Aleksey Kosygin. Businesslike and all-round discussion at the congress of the most topical problems of the world sporting press will undoubtedly help enhance the association's role in the international sports movement, will strengthen friendship and improve mutual understanding between representatives of the sporting press and athletes of different countries, will promote the cause of further development of the Olympic ideals in the interests of peace and progress.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF PSYCHIATRISTS ENDS IN MOSCOW

Psychiatric Association President Interview

LD252036 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 25, TASS--Studies in the field of medicine, including psychiatry, persistently require cooperation between scientific centres of all countries. We hope that our contacts will expand," it was stated by Pierre Pichot, president of the World Psychiatric Association.

He gave an interview to a TASS correspondent in connection with the conclusion of an international symposium of psychiatrists in Moscow. Leading scientists from 20 countries of Europe and America took part in it.

"I believe that the symposium will become an important step in the further development of psychiatry, and its participants discussed the most topical problems of research in modern psychiatry. Of no less importance are the ties, the personal contacts established by researchers from various countries at that representative meeting."

"Modern achievements of science are due to ties between representatives of various national schools. I welcome the broad development of Soviet-French scientific ties and successful cooperation in the field of medicine," Professor Pichot said.

Soviet Scholar Interview

LD260610 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 25, TASS--Today international cooperation by scientists and physicians of different countries is essential as never before, largely depending on it is the further progress of science for the benefit of man. This view was voiced by the well-known Soviet scholar, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Marat Vartanyan.

In an interview for a TASS correspondent he commented on the results of the international symposium on psychiatry, which ended here today. It was organized by the World Psychiatric Association, the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, the Soviet Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists, the International Menarini Fund. Taking part were researchers and clinicians from 20 countries of Europe and America. The symposium, which has grown into a traditional event, is being held in the USSR for the third time.

The most promising trends in psychiatry research were discussed at the symposium, Vartanyan said. One of these is a study into a new class of compounds recently discovered in the brain--neuropeptides. These compounds have an amazing effect on the nervous system.

Some of them cause inhibition, others excitation, still others disturb memory or stimulate it, others induce sleep, the content of these compounds in the organism changes during mental illness.

Examined during the symposium were the results of new approaches to treatment developed on the basis of data about neuropeptides. Work in this sphere goes on in the FRG, the USSR, Sweden and the USA. Research has been planned along lines that may lead to the creation of new medicinal remedies for mental diseases, the scholar said.

Fundamental problems were also discussed. Important discoveries of recent years mere made when investigating the mechanisms of interaction between drugs and nerve cells. Papers on this theme, submitted by scientists of Switzerland, the USA and Italy, roused the interest of the audience.

Some of the papers were devoted to the problems of lasting treatment of mental diseases, which is of great importance for clinical practice, since many of these afflictions are of a chronic nature. Scientists from West Berlin, Italy, Denmark and the USSR described the therapeutic tactics they use.

The scientific programme of the symposium included more than 30 papers. A vigorous exchange of views demonstrated that the complexity of the problems tackled requires the pooling of efforts by scientists of different countries, Marat Vartanyan said.

Remarks on Symposium's Work

LD260618 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 25, TASS--The scientific symposium in Moscow was very interesting and it attracted leading figures in world psychiatry, a TASS correspondent was told by the noted English scholar Professor Metron Sandler.

Having remarked on the importance of the papers delivered, the scientist noted that he viewed as particularly valuable the opportunity afforded by the symposium for personal contacts and exchange of views with leading specialists of phsychiatric schools in different countries.

He became convinced, in particular, that the psychiatrists were unanimous about the shaping out of a concept of mental diseases as somatic diseases of the organism. This is one of the crucial problems of contemporary science.

The vice president of the World Psychiatric Association, Peter Berner of Austria, noted that the Moscow symposium discussed very important trends in the development of society, including a biological approach to studying diseases.

One can agree that psychiatry as a discipline is close to a new breakthrough due to the general advances of science and technology, Professor Berner said. He said he believed in the importance of contacts by scientists of different countries and recalled the significance for psychiatry of the works of such Russian scientists as Pavlov, Korsakov, Kandinskiy and others.

Professor Jose Bustomante, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of Cuba, singled out the problem of lasting treatment of mental diseases and the significance of a broad discussion of this problem at the symposium for clinical practice.

The Cuban guest spoke highly of the contacts established by Cuban medics, in particular with colleagues at the Moscow and Leningrad institutes of psychiatry.

The Moscow symposium provided much useful information, said Professor Ranislav Jankovic of Belgrade University. "I regard this symposium as a meeting of opinions, ideas and hypotheses which determine the paths of many future investigations and achievements of science. Science is essentially international, and its achievements belong to all mankind. This is why exchange of experience and constant cooperation are so important," said the Yugoslav scholar.

CONFERENCE ON BALTIC SEA ENDS IN HELSINKI

LD260552 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 25 May 79 LD

["An Example of Fruitful Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Helsinki, May 25, TASS--Today, the international conference of representatives of cities situated in the Baltic Sea area ended its deliberations here in the Palace of Finland. The conference, whose motto was "The Baltic Sea--Our Common Concern" was convened at the initiative of the International Union of Municipalities, the World Federation of Twinned Cities and the Union of Cities of Finland. It was held under the patronage of Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic.

Taking part in the conference were about 500 representatives of the Baltic Sea countries--the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Finland.

Presented and discussed at the plenaries and the commissions of the conference were over 40 reports and speeches. They dealt with problems of environmental protection in the Baltic Sea area, technologies of pollution control, exchange of information and others.

The forum's participants adopted a resulution noting that the international conference is called upon to contribute to a further consolidation and development of cooperation, goodneighbourly relations, better understanding between cities, municipalities and peoples of the Baltic Sea countries.

The resolution stresses that a steady development of international cooperation in the field of environmental protection within the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Eruope represents a tangible contribution to the struggle for peace and friendship.

SOVIET DELEGATE SPEAKS AT UN DEBATE ON NAMIBIA

LD301016 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] New York, May 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The majority of the participants in the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly here which discusses the question of Namibia hold that Pretoria's refusal to grant independence to that illegally occupied territory will invariably lead to the aggravation of the situation which will threaten peace and security in Africa.

The Soviet Union invariably comes out in support of the just cause of the liberation of African peoples from colonial and racist oppression, said permanent representative of the USSR in the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy. He read out the congratulatory message to African states and peoples on the occasion of the Africa Freedom Day from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

The forces of imperialism and neocolonialism, the Soviet representative went on, make desperate efforts to place new blocks on the road of the Namibian people to independence. The Soviet Union always declared and declares for ensuring the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence on the basis of the preservation of unity and territorial integrity of that country, for undelayed and complete withdrawal of the South African troops and administration from Namibia, for the transfer of power to SWAPO. We hold that the basis for the solution of the problem is contained in the appropriate resolutions of the Security Council and other United Nations bodies, envisioning the immediate end to Namibia's occupation by the Pretoria regime. The only reliable way to implement these resolutions is to take practical steps aimed at complete international isolation and boycott of the racist regime.

PRESENCE OF KAMPUCHEAN UN DELEGATE PROTESTED

ID261154 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 26, TASS--At the current 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly here, delegations of many countries resolutely objected to the presence at the session of the person who designates himself as "representative of Democratic Kampuchea" and who in actual fact represents no one. A letter sent to the president of the General Assembly by the permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, points out that with the formation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the entire power in the country fully passed into the hands of the People's Revolutionary Council--the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people who lived through the gloomy times of the Maoist genocide have become at last the true masters of their country, have a government that serves their interests, and guides the country's development along the lines of independence, democracy and social progress.

The fact that so-called "representatives of Democratic Kampuchea," who in actual fact represent no one, appear in some U.N. bodies including the present meetings of the General Assembly up to now, cannot be described in any other way than a flagrant violation of the sovereign rights of the Kampuchean pecple, the letter says.

A letter by the permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the president of the General Assembly and the U.N. secretary general emphasizes that those who proclaim themselves to be "representatives of Democratic Kampuchea" were driven away from their country by the people of Kampuchea themselves and have no right to be present at the General Assembly session.

Representatives of other socialist countries at the session protested against the participation of Beijing's puppet in the work of the General Assembly.

SOCIALIST STATES PRESENT DISARMAMENT PROGRAM AT UN

LD251312 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 25, TASS--Relaxation of international tensions and the positive political processes linked with it can become stable if they are supplemented by measures of military detente, it is pointed out in the proposals on the elements of a comprehensive disarmament programme, submitted by the socialist countries at the session of the United Nations Disarmament Committee which is under way here.

The document points out that the end goal of the efforts of states in this sphere is general and complete disarmament under strict international control. An important role, as stages on this road, is to be played by concrete partial measures to check the arms race, reduce armaments and achieve disarmament, which must be based on the principle of equal security of the parties to the agreement. Renunciation of the use of force or threat to use it must become a law of international life, the document says.

The socialist states move to use the funds saved as a result of the implementation of disarmament measures to raise the welfare of the peoples, resolve the common tasks confronting mankind, promote the economic and social progress of the developing states.

The document provides, primarily, for measures to stop the nuclear arms race, including the manufacture of all types of nuclear weapons, gradual reduction of their stockpiles up to and including their complete liquidation. Development and realization of measures in the sphere of nuclear disarmament must be supplemented by the parallel strengthening of political and international legal guarantees of the security of states, including the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations.

The programme of the socialist countries provides also for the conclusion of an international convention on guarantees of security to non-nuclear states, non-deployment of nuclear weapons in the territories of states which do not have them now, complete and general banning of nuclear weapons, creation of nuclear-free and peace zones.

The countries of the socialist community deem it necessary to ban the development and manufacture of chemical weapons, new types and systems of mass annihilation weapons.

Envisaged in the sphere of conventional armaments are practical measures to restrict and reduce air forces, artillery and tanks, liquidation of foreign war bases in the territories of other countries, withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories of other states, renunciation by permanent members of the Security Council, and states linked with them under military agreements, of the expansion of armies and buildup of conventional armaments.

The socialist countries come out for an agreement among the permanent members of the Security Council and other states possessing big military and economic potentials on a reduction of military spendings, complete demilitarization of the sea and ocean bottom, implementation of regional measures of military detente, primarily, in regions where the military confrontation is particularly great.

The document stresses that the implementation of cardinal changes in the solution of the disarmament problem requires its discussion at a world conference on disarmament. The necessary measures must be taken for its earliest convocation.

U.S. 'CANARD' ON USSR MISSILES AIMED AT NATO ARMS BUILDUP

LD301219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 79 p 5 LD

[S. Vishnevskiy "Rejoinder": "'Concern' to Order"]

[Text] The NATO propaganda machine, which manufactures ill-intentioned fairytales about the "Soviet military threat," does not cease working a single day. One recent fabrication declared that the Soviet Union is allegedly deploying some kind of sinister new missiles on GDR territory. A considerable contribution was made to the dissemination of this fairytale by official Washington. At a White House press conference in late April, Press Secretary J. Powell expressed dramatically the White House's "concern" at the "Soviet program aimed against our NATO allies," and called in a businesslike way for this "threat" to be met with an accelerated buildup in the Atlanticist arsenal. The "canard" took wing over the Potomac and flew across the Atlantic...

A month passed, during which the fabrication helped to push through militarist decisions at conferences of NATO military organs. But at a recent White House press conference astonished correspondents heard from the lips of the same J. Powell: A reevaluation of the intelligence information received earlier shows that the Soviet Union has not deployed new missiles on GDR territory.

So the "canard," having fulfilled the Pentagon's mission, has departed this life. But Mr Powell is again concerned...this time about the "overall process of the buildup" of Warsaw Pact forces in Europe, as he announced after his remarkable admission.

If people across the ocean are really concerned, why do they stubbornly refuse to agree to the socialist countries' proposal on freezing the level of the sides' armed forces while the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe are in progress? We should like to hear the West's persuasive reply, but there is no sign of it yet.

As regards really opposite concern, this is aroused by the accelerated buildup of NATO arsenals and Atlanticist plans to flood the continent with new types of nuclear missile weapons. Peace-loving European peoples are, for instance, keeping a wary eye on how the United States is persistently trying to foist on its West European partners plans for the deployment on the continent of an updated version of the Pershing missile, with increased range.

Such sinister activity cannot be concealed by misinformation about the "Soviet threat." Falsified "canards" are short-lived, as J. Powell has convincingly proved.

MOSCOW CITES U.S. INSTITUTE ON 'SOVIET MILITARY THREAT'

LD291700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] With the approach of the final stages of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, the opponents of the positive development in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States have sharply stepped up their activities. They are trying their hardest to poison the political atmosphere so that, should they not manage to hamper the signing of the treaty, they will at least prevent its ratification in the Senate.

Among other arguments being put forward by the opponents of the SALT II accord, our commentator notes, are the claims that as a result of this agreement, it is the Soviet Union which allegedly stands to gain the most whereas the United States, they say, will lose out on the strategic level. And so, for the umpteenth time, they launch the hullabaloo about the so-called "Soviet military threat."

If we carefully study the methods people resort to in order to prove that a Soviet military threat exists, everything boils down to one thing--attribution to the Soviet Union of some sort of ominous intentions on the basis of its military capabilities. With this aim in mind they have recourse to falsification and tricks. Quite frequently the authors of these anti-Soviet myths fail to notice, perhaps intentionally, that their arguments clearly contradict logic. For it happens quite often that the Western military and state officials speak of their qualitative military superiority, saying that the United States has no superiors where military might is concerned.

In January this year the New York TIMES cited extracts from a CIA report which claimed that the United States is by and large the world's leading military power. It is reasonable in this case to ask oneself, where is the logic in those claims of "a threat from the East"?

As any unbiased person can easily see, the dissemination of the "Soviet threat" myth was needed to justify larger military budgets, to create new weapons systems, both ordinary and strategic, and also to accumulate weapons arsenals.

Recent history abounds in examples confirming that this conclusion is correct.

Soon after the war, for example, the United States was enthusiastically proclaiming that the Soviet Union was backward in the development of intercontinental strategic aviation. But subsequently it was discovered that this backwardness could not have existed--the Soviet Union did not even possess such aviation. [illegible] how much was said and written at that time about this mythical Soviet threat? Then, throughout the fifties and sixties the world heard a whole series of similar fabrications.

The facts prove that it was certainly not the Soviet Union which pioneered the strategic arms race. It is not difficult to recall that this race emerged on the principle of "action and counteraction."

They challenged the Soviet Union which had no choice but to accept. And things have remained the same since the appearance of the first atomic bomb right up to our time. The start of another round in the arms race was invariably accompanied by the drumbeats of the instigators of the "Soviet military threat" propaganda campaign.

But a study recently published in Washington by the Brookings Institute called "Force Without War" shows quite clearly who really threatens peace. Having thoroughly studied all the events between 1 January 1946 and 31 December 1975, the authors pinpointed 215 times when the United States threatened to use armed force. That means that a real American military threat occurred on average every 2 months. Furthermore, according to the study, the United States resorted to military threats 19 times during the studied period. On average that is more than once every 2 years. In other words, the threat to use force was an instrument of foreign policy, particularly when one was superior in weapons.

Comrade Brezhnev noted that the Soviet Union considers that approximate equality and parity are sufficient for defense purposes. He emphasized that we do not aim for military superiority.

We also know that this concept loses meaning in the context of the availability of enormous arsenals of nuclear arms and the means of delivering them. The Soviet Union decisively opposes a balance of fear. We are for a balance of trust, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said.

IZVESTIYA REJECTS U.S. MAGAZINE'S VIEW OF REPORTER'S BEHAVIOR

LD301405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by V. Barsov and M. Mikhaylov: "Gentlemen in a State of Intoxication"]

[Text] Sensation! The American news media have made a major scientific discovery. Maybe we should congratulate them? They have discovered a new "narcotic" effect when consuming--what do you think--ordinary vodka.

It is known that this beverage is "a mixture of water and ethyl alcohol (normally around 40 percent by volume)." We take this definition from the "Encyclopedia Dictionary." The dictionary does not indicate the effect of excessive libation. Many people, alas, know this from experience. To describe the experience of drunkenness would sound banal. The main thing is that once you have sobered up there are no after-effects. It is a different matter if.... Some time ago the Moscow correspondent of the American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT Knight and his wife Jean decided to visit Uzbekistan. Their itinerary took in Tashkent, Bukhara and Samarkand. But the Knights interrupted their journey in Tashkent. Why was that? Well, you see, Knight was tired of restaurants. He wanted something more exotic. And he did not have to look far. "Eureka!" the Americans exclaimed. "There's a tearoom on this street!"

On the assumption that alcohol would not be served in the tearoom Knight dashed along the road to a store and got himself some vodka. This was where it all began, or rather this was where the journey ended. For they did not get as far as the pilaf. The bottle of "Stolichnaya" was drained in a trice by the energetic American journalist. He might have split it "three ways," as they say, but Knight decided to deal with the bottle himself. It was a "one-way" job with the results reflected in the militia deposition and in the published photograph [IZVESTIYA publishes an uncaptioned photograph purporting to show a man suffering from a surfeit of drink being assisted by three other persons]. One of several.

At this point we must digress, moving from Tashkent to Chernovtsy. In the latter half of April an American diplomat and an Australian diplomat graced this city with their presence. Their stay in Chernovtsy was a singular one. Whether because of the bad weather or some other reason the diplomats set about drinking alcohol. The evening came. They wanted to see some new faces and to let themselves be seen. They were already half-crocked when they turned up at a restaurant. The vodka began to flow again....

And although the diplomats could take their drink better than Knight they became paralytic: They could neither stand nor sit. At any rate, they were taken to their rooms in a horizontal position and their suits were not exactly clean, to put it mildly....

On waking, the Australian and American with diplomatic passports were quick to realize what the situation was. They decided to go further along the road trodden by Knight. Like the journalist, these "imps" were adamant that they had not been drunk at all but had fallen into an incomprehensible state because some nasty Soviet guys had slipped some mysterious potion into their glasses.

This delirium was eagerly taken up by various American press organs and radio stations. Thus ordinary drinking is passed off as...persecution of foreigners, vodka becomes an instrument of perfidious intrigues, and drunks who scorn the norms of morality, and not just morality, are elevated to the status of martyrs to a cause.

It is a strange logic to whitewash oneself while besmirching others. But American propagandists make very successful use of it. They are busy whitewashing Knight at the moment. Knight does not want to take the first plane home and return with scandal written all over him. This does not suit his bosses either. The present editor of the magazine, Stone, has set about restoring Mr Knight's reputation, touching up and rebuilding his image.

The 7 May edition of U.S.NEWS WORLD & REPORT contained a veritable eulogy of Knight in which the Tashkent story is portrayed as something approaching an exploit on his part! VOA was quick to join in this eulogy.

All this would have been absurdly funny had it not been patently provocative.

What, in fact, are they trying to tell the readers and listeners? The idea that you cannot believe the USSR, that anyone from the West is in "dire danger" in the Soviet Union, that it is a "mysterious" country which is a "threat to one and all." The conclusion is that you need a spare bomb in your pocket against the USSR. And there is more. The same issue of the magazine, the one containing Stone's article, publishes what you might call Knight's "swan song"from Moscow. According to VOA, he writes literally the following: "At first glance it might seem that an incident with a journalist and the SALT talks are things so different as to preclude any comparison, but this is far from the truth. If the Soviet authorities are capable of this kind of treatment (?!) of ordinary people (Knight himself is the "ordinary," innocent little lamb) how can you conclude agreements on security with them the effectiveness of which depends to some extent on the honesty of the Soviet side's intentions."

What poppycock! Knight and Stone are adapting a binge to the needs of certain circles' policy. They might appear to be suggesting the introduction of a "dry law" to avoid misunderstandings. But it would scarcely help people like that!

In view of what has been said it is not surprising that the Soviet public will soon be saying "good night" to the U.S. NEWS WORLD & REPORT correspondent with no regrets. Nevertheless, one would like to think that he will go home not only with a headache as a result of his bibbing. Maybe the sober thought will cross his mind that if you are living in a foreign country you should try to understand it without violating decorum and customs of that country.

In conclusion, a bit of practical advice to Mr Knight and the tipsy diplomats in Chernovtsy: As they used to say in old Russia, when you drink, take a bite between drinks, and when you lie, have a sense of proportion!

ACADEMICIAN ADDRESSES ALMA-ATA SEMINAR ON PRC'S SPLITTISM

LD302232 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Alma-Ata, May 30, TASS--The current Chinese leaders' double-faced policy, directed at splitting and weakening national-liberation movements in the south of Africa, [word indistinct] illustrated with convincing facts in a report presented by Yuriy Galenovich, deputy director of Africa Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, at an international seminar in Alma-Ata.

"At the sessions of the U.N. General Assembly Beijing not merely abstains from condemning the racist regimes, but together with the USA is trying to whitewash them. In particular, the Chinese delegate evaded the condemnation of the organisers of the intervention against the Angolan peoples," Galenovich said. Besides, the Chinese leadership took a number of steps in support of the aggressive foreign policy actions of the RSA [Republic of South Africa]. Both these states come out in a single front on a whole range of international issues.

The speaker citied data on the development of trade between the PRC and the South African racist regime. The cost of the Chinese exports to the RSA increased from 4 million rands in 1977 to 4.8 million in 1978.

China constantly attacked the activities of the African National Council and the South African Communist Party. Beijing took a similar position in regard to Namibia, where it actually ignores the SWAPO, officially recognized by the U.N. as the sole representative of the Namibian people.

The Chinese leadership carried out equally splitting tactics in Rhodesia and continues to do so, Yuriy Galenovich went on. Beijing is trying to split the ranks of the Patriotic Front and weaken its positions.

The Soviet scientist noted that attempts to drive a wedge between the national-liberation movements and the socialist countries is one of the main aims of China's political course in the south of Africa. Beijing offers its aid and support only to those groups and organisations that are prepared to support is anti-Soviet platform. As a result, splitter groupings, such for example, as the UNITA and the FNLA in Angola, proved in most cases China's allies, and it was on these that imperialism staked its cards in its tactics of opposing the national-liberation movement.

The "goals and tasks of Beijing's policy in the south of Africa", the speaker underlined, are radically opposed to the interests of the people's not of that region alone, but of the entire African Continent as a whole."

PRC LEADERS' OPPOSITION TO SALT II CHIDED

OW301225 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 29 May 79 OW

[Mitin commentary: "What Is Beijing Afraid Of?"]

[Summary] To vilify the new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States and undermine its signing and ratification, Beijing's propaganda is spreading slander with increasing absurdity.

For example, the XINHUA news agency is trying to convince the world public that the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, which authoritative experts have spent 7 years to carefully work out, is unrealistic, a mere scrap of paper. China's propagandists are spreading the view: "The treaty is only to the advantage of the Soviet Union. Its conclusion and ratification will mean the undermining of the security of the United States and the capitalist world as a whole by their own hands."

(?Beijing's leaders) have said: "Our specialty is war." Beijing's representatives in the United Nations have done their best to undermine all proposals aimed at safeguarding and consolidating world peace and achieving disarmament. Like the Chinese rulers of the past, Beijing's leaders hold the view that because China has a large population it is more likely for China to survive (?a nuclear war) than other countries. Mao Zedong shamelessly said: "As far as China is concerned, even if two-eighths of the Chinese people were killed in such a war, it would just be like letting a little blood to improve one's health." It is evident that according to Beijing's logic, the notorious "great disorder under heaven" is expected to solve all of China's domestic problems, including the problem of overpopulation.

China's leaders know that the treaty will lead to improved relations between the two great powers and reduce world tensions. "All this is incompatible with the interest of China's adventurists, although completely in line with the Chinese people's fundamental interests."

The real patriots in China understand that the Chinese people's bright future lies not in militarization, but in friendly cooperation with the people of all countries and primarily with the people of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

U.S. DEMANDS IN TEXTILE TALKS WITH PRC DISCUSSED

OW292358 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 28 May 79 OW

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] It is being reported in both Washington and Beijing that there has been serious conflict and disagreement in the U.S.-China talks on textile trade, This arises from the U.S. demand that China limit the quantity of fabrics and other textile goods which it exports to the United States. Our observer Glebov discusses this topic as follows:

The limitations demanded by the United States will enable it to make very great unilateral gains in its trade with China. For this reason its attitude has been firm. According to reports from Washington, the U.S. side even maintains that the signing and approval of the U.S.-China trade agreement is directly linked to whether or not the Chinese side will meet the U.S. demand.

Dear listeners, you will probably agree that this is a very great pressure tactic, if not blackmail. Like the potential of China's foreign exchange reserves, the potential of China's export trade is very limited. But textile goods are, as they have been for a long time, one of the principal items traditionally exported by China. With what else can China pay for the commodities which it purchases from the United States?

The conflict between the United States and China in their textile trade talks once again proves the imperialists are what they are. China's export of textiles and textile products to the United States is a threat to the profits of the monopoly group in the U.S. textile industry, and certainly the monopoly capitalist will not face this sitting down. It goes without saying that the imperialists will never subject their profits to the interests of China and the Chinese people, not to mention the fact that imperialists in the United States, Japan and other capitalist countries can never be expected to give up an opportunity to take advantage of the limited potential of China's export trade in order to apply pressure on China regarding its foreign policy and principles and the Beijing leading clique's policy toward the United States.

Considering China's onesided orientation in its economic contacts with foreign countries, it should be very obvious that such pressures will definitely grow even stronger. At present China relies on the capitalist world for more than 80 percent of its economic contacts with foreign countries. As a result, it has become more and more obvious, year after year, that Beijing's top ruling group has caused very bad consequences through its decision to unilaterally reduce its close economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

There already are sufficient grounds today to conclude that Deng Xiaoping and his henchmen will never bring anything good to China or the Chinese people with their servility to the imperialists, primarily the U.S. imperialists. A growing number of people in China's general public are beginning to understand this. The big-character posters, leaflets and underground publications that ruthlessly criticize the pro-imperialist policy followed by Deng Xiaoping and his company are enough for us to conclude that people understand this more and more clearly.

JAPAN-CHINA DISPUTE OVER SENKAKU ISIANDS REKINDLED

OW310225 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 30 May 79 OW

[Anatolyev commentary]

[Text] Sino-Japanese relations have noticeably deteriorated over the Senkaku Islands dispute. This deterioration has been triggered by Japan's construction of a heliport on Uotsuri Island and the dispatch of a 31-man survey team there. Beijing lost no time in lodging a formal protest with Japan. Sheng Ping, director general of the PRC Foreign Ministry Asian Affairs Bureau, expressly criticized the Japanese Government for having violated the mutual understanding between the two sides. However, nothing in Beijing's behavior indicates that there has even been a "mutual understanding" on the Senkakus issue. Right now, Beijing is not concealing its plan to take possession of the Senkaku Islands. The Beijing leadership is claiming ownership of almost all the small island groups in the East and South China Seas. In accordance with this plan, Beijing does not want to lose its hope of seizing the Senkaku Islands. According to predictions by the United Nations and a Japanese survey team, the area around the Senkaku Islands is believed to have rich oil deposits.

When the uproar caused last fall by the Chinese armed demonstration around these islands quieted down, Beijing thought it would be best to shelve the dispute for the time being. At that time, Beijing needed to conclude and ratify a peace and friendship treaty with Japan more than anything else. Thus, the territorial issue was (?frozen). In conciliatory tones, PRC Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping said: "The present generation does not have the wisdom to settle the question of sovereignty over the Senkaku Islands. Therefore, it will be better to shelve this question."

At present, the Beijing leadership is very edgy about any action taken by Japan to confirm its ownership of the Senkaku Islands. How will the Sino-Japanese dispute develop in the future? Will Beijing confine itself to protests through diplomatic channels? Or will it resort to violence as it did last fall?

As in the case of the disputes with India and Vietnam, it is hard to predict how Beijing will act toward its neighbors. As you know, China does not want to return the 37,000 square km of Indian territory which it seized in 1962. At the recent Hanoi talks, the Chinese delegation demanded that Vietnam abandon the Xisha and Nansha islands. The Chinese newspaper GUANGMING RIBAO has reported that China has built heliports on the Xisha Islands--which it seized from Vietnam--for military and civilian use.

All this indicates that the Beijing government claim to the Senkaku Islands is not accidental but in line with its overall expansionist plans.

U.S. 'NUDGING' JAPAN TO FURTHER MILITARIZATION

ID310203 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1529 GMT 30 May 79 ID

["Under a False Flag"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo--U.S. Chief of Naval Operations Adm Thomas Hayward, who is visiting Japan, has in speculating with a faulty thesis about a "Soviet military threat" demanded from Japan a further buildup in its armed forces and the stepping up of military cooperation with the United States and other countries. As the paper, YOMIURI, reports, Hayward said at a meeting with Yamashita, director-general of the Japanese Defense Agency, that "in order to offset the buildup in the Soviet naval fleet, it is necessary to support and develop military cooperation among the United States, Japan, Australia and New Zealand in the Pacific basin."

It is quite evident, however, that the American admiral needed the bogey of the "Soviet military threat" as a cover for the arms race being whipped up by the U.S. brasshats and to nudge Japan along the road of further militarization. This position meets with full support in official circles in Tokyo--above all in the military establishment.

The paper, ASAHI, notes the rapid strengthening of the Japanese-American military alliance, the buildup of the power of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" and the process of their integration with the U.S. Armed Forces over the last year or two. Senior officers in the Defense Agency and the Pentagon are now working out concrete plans for the holding of joint battle operations by Japanese and American troops in case of "exceptional circumstances." In 1978, Japan began buying the latest military hardware in the United States. The Japanese side considerably increased its spending on maintaining U.S. military bases on Japanese territory.

Trying to mislead (?the people) with an imaginary "Soviet threat", Japan's ruling circles are in close cooperation with the United States in urging the militarization of the country. Exposing these dangerous intrigues of the reaction, the country's progressive public stresses that Japan's present military course leads to the exacerbation of tension and to a strengthening of the threat to the cause of peace and security in Asia. Furthermore, it directly contradicts the aspirations of the Japanese people who are coming out for the development of peaceful and good-neighborly relations with all countries.

JCP CHAIRMAN ATTACKS U.S., PRC ANTI-SOVIET STRATEGY

ID291040 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 29, TASS--The report made by Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, at the seventh plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee, on behalf of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, was published here.

Analyzing the present-day international situation, he pointed out that the United States was taking maximum advantage of its alliance with China to intensify anti-Soviet strategy. Another major factor in the development of the international situation, he went on to say, is China's aggressive war against Socialist Vietnam. China's attempts to justify its actions by a necessity of "teaching a lesson" to Vietnam are a naked manifestation of the aggressiveness of Beijing, which uses rude force to compel other countries to follow in the wake of this policy.

The policy from "positions of strength" of the United States and China's aggressive war against Vietnam distinctly revealed two sources of hegemonism and aggressiveness in Asia, Fuwa said. These two carriers of hegemonism help each other, merge and create a serious threat to peace in Asia and throughout the world.

It is common knowledge that China in conformity with its "anti-Soviet strategy" resting on the theory of "Three Worlds", openly allies itself with the United States. In all possible conflicts in Africa and the Middle East in which the United States is involved, China, openly sided with Washington and supported it.

The ugliest manifestation of this course of Beijing for alliance with American imperialism, Fuwa said, has become Beijing's extolling, supporting and stimulating the revival of Japanese militarism. China supports the basic principles of defence cooperation between the United States and Japan, the drafting of emergency legislation against the contingency of war in Japan, and also plans for joint combat operations by Japanese and American forces.

With the object of strengthening its "Anti-Soviet strategy", Beijing seeks to establish cooperation with Japan's militaristic forces. The report says that China's support of the Japanese militarists inspires them, helps all kind of anticommunist forces that are approving the Japanese-American treaty and advocating strengthening of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces.

PRAVDA REPORTS JAPANESE CP PLENUM, CITES ATTACK ON PRC

LD291411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "JCP Central Committee Plenum Resolution"]

[Text] Tokyo, 26 May--The Seventh Japan Communist Party [JCP] Central Committee Plenum has finished its work here. The participants in the plenum, which lasted 3 days, discussed domestic political and international problems and the Japanese communists' tasks.

The resolution unanimously adopted at the plenum notes the success of the JCP candidates in the spring elections to the organs of local self-government--a success achieved despite the activation of reactionary forces in the country and the intensification of anticommunist propaganda. The resolution calls for the strengthening of the unity of party ranks in order to achieve success in the upcoming parliamentary elections. The plenum participants resolutely condemned the policy line of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party of strengthening the militarist alliance with the United States and creating an anticommunist front inside the country.

The Liberal Democratic Party government, the resolution says, has started implementing joint Japanese-American military operations and strengthening the "Self-Defence Forces" with the aim of creating "armed forces possessing deterrent might."

The document also sharply criticizes the actions of the Japanese Government which is encouraging the great-power hegemonist policy of the present Beijing leadership. Japan's peace-loving democratic forces, the plenum participants stress, must not turn a blind eye to the fact that, under cover of the theory which declares the Soviet Union to be the "chief enemy," China has slipped into positions of total support for American imperialism's aggressive policy.

The Chinese leadership, the document goes on to note, continues to maintain troops on Vietnamese territory and, on the pretext that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam disagrees with China's demands, is officially expressing its intention of carrying out a repeat aggression against Vietnam.

Beijing, the resolution says in conclusion, is totally supporting the policy of the rebirth of Japanese militarism. For their part, the U.S. and Japanese governments are contributing to China's aggressive actions. Thus, relations of mutual support are being created between the two camps of hegemony and aggression--which represents the main source of threat to peace in Asia and to the sovereignty of Asian peoples.

JAPAN'S MOSCOW EMBASSY PROTESTS SOVIET MANEUVERS NEAR HOKKAIDO

OW260157 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 26 May 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, May 25, KYODO--The Japanese Embassy here lodged a protest with the Soviet Foreign Ministry Friday [25 May] on the firing practice planned by the Soviet Union in waters north of the Soviet-occupied Etorofu Island, off eastern Hokkaido, between Monday and Thursday.

In the protest, the embassy pointed out that the waters designated for the practice includes Japan's territorial waters. It also said Japanese fishing boats are operating in the area. The Soviet Foreign Ministry replied that it could not agree to the claim that the area concerned includes Japanese territorial waters. It promised, however, to relay to quarters concerned Japan's wishes in respect to safety of the Japanese fishing boats.

KUZNETSOV TALKS WITH MONGOLIAN SUPREME COURT DELEGATION

LD291413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Friendly Talks"]

[Text] On 22 May, V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a Mongolian Supreme Court delegation headed by G. Ish, chairman of the Mongolian Supreme Court.

V.V. Kuznetsov stressed that the Soviet people hold the traditional inviolable friendship with the Mongolian people in high regard and are sincerely gratified by Mongolia's successes in building socialism. The fraternal relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, which exist between the two countries are constantly deepening and improving.

Mongolia's working people, G. Ish said, are making wide use of the USSR's achievements in communist building. The Mongolian Supreme Court, whose work is based on Leninist principles, pays the closest attention to the Soviet Union's experience in questions of the organization of justice. Businesslike contacts with the USSR Supreme Court make it possible for us to improve the legal procedure system in our country. The talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK VICTORY IN MUSAN

SK251200 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 23 May 79 SK

[Text] In celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army's victory over the Japanese occupiers in the Musan area battle, a soiree was held at the People's Hall of Friendship in Moscow. Attending the soiree were leaders of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, college students who are active in the society, scholars and reporters. They warmly welcomed the DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, Comrade Kim Chae-pong and staffers of the embassy who were invited to the soiree. In the name of those attending the soiree, Comrade (Rebedev), retired Soviet Army major general, who is chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, warmly congratulated the Korean friends on the occasion of the significant day in the life of the Korean people.

DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union Comrade Kim Chae-pong thanked the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society for organizing the friendship soiree and inviting him and his staffers. Ambassador Kim Chae-pong wished the Soviet people success in their implementation of the 10th 5-year Plan put forward at the 15th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. After the soiree, attendants were shown a DPRK film: "For the Banner of the Republic," a documentary featuring the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN NEWS AGENCY REFUTES FOREIGN RADIO SLANDERS

LD301130 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 30, TASS--A commentary of the news agency BAKHTAR was circulated here. It sharply condemns the campaign of slander unleashed by radio stations of some Western countries against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The commentary says that BAKHTAR agency receives numerous letters from people in various provinces of Afghanistan. They express perplexity over the fact that these radio stations mention in their broadcasts some "armed clashes" that, allegedly, take place in districts where they live. The authors of the letters resolutely refute these allegations hostile to the Afghan people. There is nothing surprising about these slanderous allegations, the commentary says, since they are being circulated by those who are not interested in covering the actual situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Therefore, they pass in silence the successes of the young republic in the economic, cultural and social spheres. This hostile propaganda is based on the fact that imperialism and reaction hate new Afghanistan, and dream of bringing back its dark past. The enemies of the April revolution and those who support them should know that the people that threw down the yoke of oppression and exploitation will never allow a return to the past, the Afghan agency stresses.

AFGHAN DEFENSE COUNCIL PLEDGES RESOLVE AGAINST REACTION

LD241628 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1528 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, 24 May, TASS--Under the chairmanship of N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], a session has been held here of the DRA Supreme Defense Council. The participants of the session discussed questions concerning the further strengthening of the defense might of the country and rebuffing the interference of Pakistan in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and preventing fresh attacks against Afghan border posts. The participants in the session expressed the resolve of the whole Afghan people (?to conduct) a consistent struggle against the provocative actions of the enemies of the April revolution.

SOVIET-AFGHAN PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION IN EDUCATION SIGNED

LD301716 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 30, TASS--Soviet-Afghan negotiations on questions of cooperation in higher education have ended here. In accordance with the protocol which has been signed the Soviet Union will give the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan assistance in expanding the Kabul Polytechnical Institute, the largest technical educational establishment in the country. Also envisaged is development of cooperation between the Nangarhar University and higher educational establishments of the Soviet Union and assistance to Afghanistan in the training of Afghan national cadres in the USSR.

BRIEFS

SLATE TILES FOR SRI LANKA--The Spassk asbestos cement combine has received an order for 2.5 million standard slate tiles from the republic of Sri Lanka. The combine's products are marketed throughout Primorye, Siberia, the Altayskiy Kray, Permskaya Oblast, and abroad. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 21 May 79 OW]

COMMENTARY DENIES SOVIET BASES IN VIETNAM

LD301802 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Last month the Chinese news media was overjoyed (?by) the [word indistinct] statement by Japanese officials which threatened to suspend their economic aid to Vietnam unless, they said, Soviet warships stopped using the Cam Ranh Bay and other sites for their military bases. It wasn't the first time that the Japanese officials referred to the so-called Soviet (?aid to Vietnam), Soviet threats and other fabrications which originate primarily in Beijing. The aims of this anti-Soviet campaign are obvious. Beijing is attempting to establish an anti-Soviet front and involve in it a number of countries, including Japan.

The Chinese [word indistinct] are apt to use all kinds of unsavory methods, but it's surprising that the Japanese swallowed the bait. The Soviet policy towards Japan should be well-known to it. This is a consistent trend to develop good neighborliness and mutually-beneficial cooperation. This trend is invariable. In Japan many leaders also speak in favor of furthering relations with their neighbor the Soviet Union. Their deeds, however, often contradict their words. As for the alleged Soviet bases, Japan's foreign office has published a statement that describes the Soviet (?stand). The statement says that the Soviet Union has no military bases on the territory of other states. The recent hullaballoo in Japan concerning the so-called Soviet military bases in Vietnam and open pressure on the Vietnamese Government are an expression of certain circles' unfriendly position towards the Soviet Union. It's also an attempt to interfere in Vietnam's home affairs and to affect the Soviet-Japanese relations.

As regards the Soviet ships calling at Vietnamese ports, this (?presents) nothing unusual from the point of view of common international traffic, the more so since the Soviet Union and Vietnam are bound by relations on fraternal cooperation. In this connection, a spokesman for the Vietnamese foreign office has told Vietnam's news agency that the republic hasn't a single military base.

However, if one forgets about the imaginary threat to Japan, the real danger will become even more (?obvious). The danger lies in the country's intensified militarization and has been drawn into the United States' strategic plans and China's military adventures. And this current danger concerns not only Japan, but also peace and stability in the Far East and in Asia as a whole.

HENG SAMRIN LAUDS USSR OPENING OF PHNOM PENH EMBASSY

LD310047 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has stated that the opening of the USSR Embassy in Phnom Penh is a new step in the development of close relations and friendship and solidarity between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union. We express our thanks to the CPSU, the Soviet state and the people of the USSR for their valuable support and help to the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people and to restoring the country after 4 years of ruin, Heng Samrin stressed.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT REPORTS RESULTS OF THAI ELECTIONS

LD181006 Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 18, TASS--As a result of the parliamentary election held in Thailand on April 22, not one of the political groupings achieved the absolute majority in the House of Representatives, writes PRAVDA's commentator Vsevolod Kalinin. But at the first meeting of parliament held a few days ago, the candidature of the present premier, General Kriangsak Chamanan, was supported by a large part of deputies in the lower chamber. The overwhelming majority of members of the Senate consisting mostly of representatives of the armed forces voted for him, too.

The military who came to power in 1976, the commentator notes, advanced the slogans of "national conciliation" and of "stabilizing the situation". Certain stabilisation, indeed, has been achieved in the past 18 months under the government headed by Kriangsak Chamanan.

"Yet the situation in Thailand still remains complex. Thailand's economy linked to the world capitalist market undergoes the same upheavals as the capitalist system as a whole".

It is precisely economic difficulties in Thailand that explain the population's apathy at the parliamentary election. Merely 43 percent of the voters exercised their right to vote all over Thailand, and only 19.5 percent of the electorate voted in Bangkok. It was difficult for voters to find their bearing in the kaleidoscope of political life: 38 parties and groups competed for seats in parliament. And not one of them could offer a somewhat constructive program of solving Thailand's vital problems, the commentator points out.

At the same time in the sphere of the foreign policy, representatives of different forces of the country declare for the continuation of the present course, specifically for further deepening of contacts with socialist and developing countries. Such a policy, as experience shows, meets the vital interest of Thailand, helps improve the situation in Southeast Asia.

BANGKOK SEMINAR AIMS AT BOOSTING SOVIET-THAI TRADE

LD300925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 79 p 5 LD

[V. Kalinin dispatch: "Ties Are Developing"]

[Text] Bangkok--The prospects and potential for Soviet-Thai trade--that is the theme of a seminar held here organized by a group of Thai exporters. The seminar noted the considerable expansion of trade ties between the two countries in the last 18 months.

In conversation with your correspondent, big businessman (Ratanachay Navaratanakorn) said that many local enterpreneurs are interested in developing trade with Soviet organizations. The Bangkok seminar will help them to make fuller use of the existing potential for this.

"Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan's recent visit to the Soviet Union," the Bangkok POST writes, "paved the way for deepening the cooperation between Thailand and the Soviet Union in the trade sphere."

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO HUNGARY

Hungarian History, Progress Viewed

LD301640 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] And now let's turn to our first subject today, to the forthcoming visit of the Soviet party and government delegation to Hungary. Here is a comment from our observer, Yuriy Shalygin: Hungary is a neighbor of the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe. It is a small country with a population of only about 11 million but its history is eventful in many facets of the Hungarian people's struggle for national and social liberation. One of the vivid chapters of this history is the Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919. It lasted only 133 days but during that period much more was done for the working people than during the preceding centuries. The capitalists did not reconcile themselves with the loss of power. They called on imperialist states to send troops to crush the people's republic and to cover up the bloody intervention they used the pretext of what they called the defense of democracy. A fascist regime was imposed on the nation. Its brutality was later heightened by the occupation of the country by Nazi Germany. But the terror did not break the will of the Hungarian people to win freedom, and they did win it in the spring of 1945 when the Soviet Army drove fascist troops out of Hungary.

The subsequent years have seen the progress and development of the Hungarian state where all power belongs to the people. Before the war Hungary was an economically backward agrarian land. Now it ranks among the industrially developed states. Capitalist Hungary was [word indistinct] a country of millions of poor and unemployed. Now it has full employment and high living standards. This is observed by a number of visitors to Hungary from the West even though they prefer to avoid linking the changes with socialism and it's this link that constitutes the first prerequisite of the fundamental changes in Hungary over a short period of time. And the second also very important prerequisite is, as Hungarian leaders consider, cooperation between Hungary and the other countries of the socialist community.

Hungary and the Soviet Union maintain close cooperation. In the field of the economy they cooperate to mutual advantage and in the sphere of foreign policy they coordinate efforts to consolidate peace and strengthen international security. The Marxist-Leninist parties of the two countries, the Soviet Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, are united by common ideas. Cooperation between the two equal countries, interested in the successes of each other, that's the essence of the ties that have been established between the Soviet Union and Hungary at practically all levels. But naturally contacts between the leaders of the two countries are especially significant. This explains why such great interest is displayed in the Soviet Union, in Hungary and in many other countries in the visit by the Soviet delegation with Leonid Brezhnev at the head to Budapest and the talks that will be held there.

Importance of Visit Stressed

LD302042 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Leonid Perepletchikov dispatch]

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev has arrived in Hungary on an official visit of friendship. Leonid Brezhnev will have talks with the country's leaders and present the Order of the October Revolution to the Osepel metallurgical and engineering works in Budapest. The talks will cover the coming signing of SALT II by the Soviet Union and the United States and the broadening of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in various fields. Our Budapest correspondent, Leonid Perepletchikov, now takes up the story:

Ever since the news media first reported the visit of the Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev, the event has been in the center of attention in Hungary. That the entire nation prepared for it is indicated by the festive appearance of Budapest and the people's conversations. There are friendly ties between many industrial enterprises and cooperative farms of the two countries. Thousands of Soviet and Hungarian citizens have become great friends, that is workers and farmers, scientists and writers, performing artists and servicemen. The Soviet delegation's visit is a happy occasion for all participants in this invincible process of rapprochement, mutual understanding and brotherhood.

The deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, Rezso Trautmann, has said in an interview for Radio Moscow that the people in Hungary very well realize the importance of the visit. It is an official visit in the course of which the two sides are to discuss questions of mutual interest and it is also a visit of friendship.

Leonid Brezhnev's visit commands the attention of not only the Hungarian and the Soviet public. It has evoked tremendous interest all over the world, observed Rezso Trautmann. The visit is taking place at a time when world public attention is focussed on several key issues: First and foremost it is the coming signing of the Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms, SALT II. The importance of this agreement for the world is great indeed.

That it is a friendly visit, continued Rezso Trautmann, has a special meaning for us Hungarians because of our longstanding and deep-rooted feelings of friendship for the Soviet people and their Communist Party.

Leonid Brezhnev's visit will undoubtedly give a powerful impetus to the further development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Leonid Brezhnev has come to Hungary not only as a Soviet citizen but also as an honorary (?veteran) member of the Csepel work force and that is why the visit is an occasion for rejoicing. On behalf of the republic's Presidium Rezso Trautmann voiced confidence that the visit of the Soviet party and government delegation will serve to cement Hungarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation, improve the well-being of the two peoples and promote peace.

Ceremony Honors Soldiers

LD301720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] We have just received a report from Budapest: In the center of the Hungarian capital, in Heroes Square, the memory of the sons of the Hungarian people who fought for national liberation is immortalized in granite. Today, the Soviet party-government delegation headed by Comrade Brezhnev laid a wreath at the monument, with a ribbon bearing the inscription: "To the Hungarian heroes who fell in the struggle for the freedom and independence of their homeland."

In Freedom Square there rises a monument, crowned with a five-pointed star, to the Soviet liberating servicemen. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, on behalf of the Soviet delegation, laid a wreath at the foot of the monument. Its ribbon bears the inscription: "To Soviet servicemen who fell in the battles to liberate Hungary from fascism." The members of the delegation paid tribute with a minute's silence to the Hungarian and Soviet heroes. On Heroes Square and Freedom Square guards of honor were drawn up. Accompanying the Soviet delegation when the wreaths were laid were Comrade Losonczi and other Hungarian party and state figures.

Talks Open

LD302038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Talks began in Budapest today between the party-government delegation of the Soviet Union comprising Comrades Brezhnev, head of the delegation, Gromyko, Chernenko, Rusakov, Arkhipov, Dobrik and Pavlov; and the Hungarian People's Republic party-government delegation comprising Comrades Kadar, head of the delegation, Losonczi, Lazar, Nemeth, Gyenes, Mehes, Puja and Szueroes.

Janos Kadar cordially greeted Leonid Brezhnev and members of the Soviet delegation. He emphasized that this visit, an event of paramount importance in Hungarian-Soviet relations, is of great international significance. The visit shows that the Soviet Union and Hungary are brought together by strong bonds of fraternal friendship.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed deep gratitude for the cordial welcome. He emphasized that the Soviet communists and all the Soviet people highly appreciate the unbreakable Soviet-Hungarian friendship and close cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

The sides exchanged information on major directions in the work of the CPSU and the MSZMP, the Soviet and Hungarian peoples in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 11th MSZMP Congress.

The wide and dynamic development of Soviet-Hungarian relations in all fields--politics, economics and ideology--was noted with great satisfaction. This is decisively promoted by close ties between the CPSU and the MSZMP, ties which are to be further developed in the coming years. The USSR and Hungary intend to deepen economic cooperation and to strive along the lines of coordination and specialization of production for fuller use of the advantages of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation. Mutual interest was expressed in further expansion of contacts in the field of culture.

Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar underlined that the CPSU and the MSZMP, the Soviet and Hungarian peoples consider their fraternal cooperation an important factor in consolidating the socialist community and enhancing its international influence.

Views were exchanged on topical international problems, and a joint assessment was expressed on the situation emerging in the world, on the prospects for deepening the struggle for peace and the security of the peoples. The Soviet Union and Hungary, together with other fraternal countries, will go on doing all they can to strengthen international detente and impart an irreversible character to this process, it was stressed.

The party and government delegations of the two countries stressed the topicality of the Warsaw Pact member countries' new initiatives directed at strengthening trust among states and attaining military relaxation on the European Continent.

The Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic believe that the forthcoming conclusion of the USSR-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty will be of exceptional importance for strengthening international security and peace.

The talks are proceeding in a warm, friendly atmosphere, with complete understanding and unity of views on all questions discussed.

Also taking part in the talks were: on the Soviet side--Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Blatov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Kiselev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Shishlin, leader of a group of consultants of a CPSU Central Committee department; Makarov, senior aide to the USSR foreign minister; and on the Hungarian side--Berecz, chief of the International Relations Department of the MSZMP Central Committee; Fodor, deputy chief of the Department of Agitation and Propaganda of the MSZMP Central Committee; Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic. The talks will be continued.

Brezhnev Address to Steelworkers

For Hungarian media reportage on the Brezhnev delegation visit to Hungary, including the Brezhnev 30 May address to the Csepel steelworkers, see the Hungary section of the 31 May East Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KIRILENKO RECEIVES HUNGARY'S ACZEL IN MOSCOW

LD291421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 25 May A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received G. Aczel, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who is in Moscow, and had a warm, friendly talk with him. M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the talk.

TITO SENDS PARTING TELEGRAM TO BREZHNEV FROM AIRCRAFT

LD241623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "From Aboard His Aircraft"]

[Text] Moscow--Upon leaving the territory of the Soviet Union today, President of the Republic and the LCY Josip Broz Tito sent the following telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

"As we leave the territory of the Soviet Union, I wish to warmly thank you once again, dear Comrade Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the friendly Soviet people for the cordial welcome and hospitality accorded us during our stay in Moscow.

"I am very pleased that we had the opportunity to exchange views in an open and cordial atmosphere on the further promotion of mutual relations and comprehensive cooperation, on the international situation and on the viewpoints and activities of our two countries and parties in the international sphere. I am sure that this visit, as with all our meetings up to now, will contribute to better mutual understanding and respect and act as a fresh stimulus to fruitful cooperation and friendship between our two socialist countries and our parties.

"I would also like to take this opportunity to send you best wishes, and to wish the Soviet people new successes in the construction and flowering of the socialist homeland and in the struggle for peace, socialism and broad equitable international cooperation."

UKRAINE'S VATCHENKO LEADS DELEGATION TO CROATIA 29 MAY

AU300940 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 29 May 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, a Ukrainian Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Vatchenko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, left today for Zagreb.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Belyy, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet chairman; Shevchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; Kolotukha, Ukraininan Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; Merkulov, department chief in the Ukraininan CP Central Committee; Golovchenko, Ukrainian minister of internal affairs; Onishchenko, Ukraininan deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials. The farewell party included Blazevski and Stojcic, consuls of the SFRY Consultate General in Kiev.

KOSYGIN CABLES CZECH, POLISH LEADERS FROM AIRCRAFT

LD301211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "From Onboard Aircraft"]

[Text] On his way from Prague to Moscow, Aleksey Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent a telegram to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia, and the chairman of the Government of Czechoslovakia, Lubomir Strougal. The telegram says:

"On completing the visit to Czechoslovakia we are very satisfied with the results of the meetings and conversations with you and express heartfelt gratitude for the attention and hospitality, for the feelings of fraternal friendship displayed by the working people of Czechoslovakia toward the Soviet Union.

"We regard the talks that were held as new confirmation of the political course of our fraternal communist parties and states aimed at further deepening multifaceted Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation, and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries in the interests of peace and progress.

"I wish you and all working people of the republic new successes in creating a society of developed socialism in fraternal Czechoslovakia."

From onboard his aircraft Comrade A.N. Kosygin sent a telegram to E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; H. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council; and P. Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. The telegram says:

"Flying over the territory of fraternal Poland on my way home, I send you and all the Polish people warm greetings and sincere wishes for new achievements in socialist building. May the indestructible Soviet-Polish friendship strengthen and flourish."

NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET AMID HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS

LD301736 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 30 May 79 LD

["Old Goals of NATO Policy"--TASS headline]

[Text] The Hague, May 30, TASS--A two-day spring session of the NATO Council at the level of foreign ministers began here today. Taking part in it are 15 ministers of the countries affiliated to this alignment. Judging by the agenda of the session, it will proceed under the watchword of further increasing the bloc's military potential, which is closely dependent on the steady expansion of military spendings.

Thus, the press reports, the ministers will consider questions linked with the "modernization of the nuclear potential" and "further improvement of the NATO military infra-structure", that is construction of new military projects in several West-European countries. According to the designs of NATO strategists, this should create conditions for rapid shipment from the United States to West Europe of new large contingents of U.S. troops.

Commenting on the tasks, confronting the current session, the French newspaper L'HUMANITE says today that the purpose of the NATO military and political leaders is to secure from its members "unity of the alliance" and "readiness to act on orders from Washington."

Commentators note that the questions which will be discussed at the session include problems linked with the situation in Iran and in the Middle East, further NATO moves to secure the return of Greece to the bloc's military organization, as well as problems of economic aid to Turkey and Portugal.

The situation in Holland on the eve of the session is rather complicated. The feeling of hostility towards the aggressive NATO bloc is growing steadily among the population of the Netherlands and not with reason for that matter. An example of this is the stand of the Labour Party, the country's largest opposition party, which came out about a month ago for Holland's complete withdrawal from NATO if neutron weapons were deployed in the NATO countries.

Demonstrations of protest against the Pentagon's intentions to deploy new types of medium-range nuclear missiles in the territories of several West European countries, including Holland, are being held in the Hague in connection with the NATO session. Taking part in the manifestations are representatives of the joint "stop the neutron bomb, stop the nuclear arms race" committee, as well as other peace organizations.

HAIG'S 'LAST TESTAMENT' AGENDA FOR NATO ON RETIREMENT HIT

LD301351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Tarasov: "Retired Officers and Executors"]

[Text] "On retiring he bequeathed...." Perhaps that is how you could express the gloomy leitmotiv of the article published in the latest issue of the journal NATO REVIEW. There was no deathbed scene or notary when the "bequest" was compiled, only a retiring officer. It was U.S. Gen A. Haig, supreme allied commander Europe, and he was not departing for the next world, but retiring from his post. The article he wrote is called "NATO--The Agenda for the Future." What does the retired officer bequeath?

The political capital he has made is well known. During his years in his lofty post Haig acquired the reputation of an ardent champion of cold war and an equally ardent supporter of hot war. And in his "last testament" he entreats his successors not to spare their efforts to "strengthen the military bloc in the face of the constantly growing Soviet threat." In this instance Haig is reminiscent of the character in the well-known fairytale who asks his heirs to solve three tasks to acquire peace and happiness. Briefly, these tasks are to strengthen NATO's southeastern flank, modernize operational nuclear forces, and curb "the USSR's activity on a world scale." The general calls for special attention to be paid to the bloc's nuclear potential. He advises rushing through the development and deployment of new missile systems before the SALT III talks begin and get underway. He continues in the same spirit. Not a word about detente, the development of international cooperation or the prospects for disarmament. Only the buildup of arms, only missiles and nuclear bombs, in Haig's opinion, will insure "peace and happiness" for Europe.

Such is the retiring officer's bequest. And if there were no notaries when it was compiled, there were probably executors. They are the representatives of the Western military-industrial complex and the reactionary forces which A. Haig has served and continues to serve so loyally.

NATO PLANS FOR FRANCE AFTER SUMMIT WITH USSR UNREALISTIC

LD301413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 79 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov article under the rubric "Remarks of a Political Observer": "Backs Turned on Reality"]

[Text] What astonishing people are to be found at NATO headquarters. Listening to their arguments, you sometimes wonder: Are these people really in their right mind? And where are they--on European soil, or somewhere far out in the vacuum of outer space, where even radio waves cannot penetrate?

The official working visit to the USSR by French President Giscard d'Estaing ended recently. Important summit talks took place. The action program elaborated and signed by the two heads of state proclaims clearly and comprehensibly, in particular: the USSR and France believe that the task of AVERTING WAR [words printed in boldface] (these words are emphasized in the document) is a cardinal task for all states. The two sides declared solemnly that they will do everything in their power to deliver mankind from the threat of war.

This is not merely a solemn promise. No, the commitment taken on by the USSR and France is backed up, as the document says, by experience accumulated "in the course of cooperation, which is now in its second decade since acquiring a particularly close nature." And the program goes on to list the avenues of future activity by France and the USSR in the interests of detente and peace; in particular, it contains remarks which, one would think, NATO headquarters, of all people, should have "grasped":

"The Soviet Union and France stress that a policy from a position of strength or a bloc or hegemonistic policy is incompatible with peace and detente and with the peoples' interests, and should in no way be encouraged."

That is really quite clear for those who have ears to hear. But in NATO headquarters they prefer to turn their backs on reality and stop their ears as thoroughly as possible.

They have no desire to part from their plans, which aim, at whatever cost, to drag France back into the cage of the NATO military organization, which it left 13 years ago. Moreover, they also nurture another design--that of involving Spain in NATO too.

And now, the other day, the New York TIMES published a lengthy article by its military observer D. Middleton, dispatched from NATO headquarters, where a session of that bellicose bloc's planning committee just took place. It says:

"France and Spain were not present last week at the NATO Defense Planning Committee meeting (and why, properly speaking, should they be there?--Yu.Zh.), But the political and military leaders of the Atlantic alliance believe that without the active participation of those two countries and without the unrestricted (!) use of their territory the defense of Western Europe will be risky, if not hopeless."

The word "defense" is used here to avert people's eyes. In reality, as is indicated by the entire nature of Middleton's report, far-reaching aggressive plans are being hatched in NATO headquarters.

"The most important thing," Middleton goes on to write, citing the "political and military leaders of the Atlantic alliance," "would be the opportunity for the Atlantic alliance to locate bases at French ports on the Atlantic and Channel coasts and to make use of French transport facilities for the shipment of troops, as well as of oil pipelines. Spain's value to NATO also lies in the exploitation of its ports, airfields and navy, which will considerably expand the bloc's combat potential."

Well, since it is a question of "considerably expanding the bloc's combat potentials," these leaders reason, why not think about exploiting those potentials? And Middleton declares for all to hear:

"France's entry into a war (!) would increase NATO personnel by one-third and add 1,000 tanks and 500 combat planes to its armed forces."

So how about that! The president of France signs a program of action in Moscow with the aim of averting a war, and NATO leaders plan "France's entry into a war," without even asking France's opinion on the subject!

When you read reports like that, you think that the ancient Romans were quite right when they said: "Whom Jupiter would punish, he first deprives of reason." And it is true that only people punished by Jupiter could now nurture such plans. But it is a dangerous matter to entrust to gentlemen without political reason the controls of such a huge war machine as NATO.

That is something to think about for realistically minded figures who have not yet been transferred under the leadership of countries belonging to the North Atlantic bloc.

DEMICHEV DEPARTS FOR FRANCE 30 MAY FOR EXHIBITION OPENING

LD301658 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 30, TASS-Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of culture of the USSR, left for Paris today. While in France, he will participate in the opening of the joint Soviet-French artistic-documentary Paris-Moscow exhibition at the Pompidou National Culture and Art Center. Prospects of development of Soviet-French cultural links will be discussed in the course of the visit.

Arrival in Paris

LD301850 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1503 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Paris--Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, arrived here today to take part in tomorrow's festive opening of the "Moscow-Paris" exhibition.

FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF TO VISIT USSR IN EARLY JUNE

LD310039 Moscow TASS in English 2201 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 31, TASS--The chief of staff of the French Navy, Admiral Jean Lannuzel will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of June at the invitation of the commander in chief of the navy, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Sergei Gorshkov, reports today the Soviet army paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

ANTICOMMUNISM, TERRORISM IN ITALIAN ELECTIONS VIEWED

LD301325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent G. Zafesov dispatch: "Italy at the Crossroads"]

[Excerpts] Rome, May--On 3-4 June Italians are to elect a new Chamber of Deputies and Senate, and a week later they will have to vote again--this time for Italy's 81 representatives to the European Parliament.

In the course of the election campaign Italy's biggest bourgeois party--the Christian Democratic Party [DC]--is continuing to adopt anticommunist attitudes, refusing to even contemplate the creation of a national unity government including Communist Party representatives. This cornerstone of the Christian Democrats' election program is being persistently reiterated by party leaders in numerous statements. Yet this policy has already brought the country to a grave government crisis and early elections.

The question arises: Is this categorical refusal by the Christian Democrats to cooperate with the communists on an equal basis a reflection of the DC's position alone, or has it "taken into account" the position held by Washington, which in the recent past openly voiced through the State Department its "unwillingness" [nezhelaniye] to see communists in European governments in general and the Italian Government in particular? And right now, as soon as the holding of early elections became known, U.S. Ambassador to Italy R. Gardner stated after consultations in Washington that the U.S. administration will in no way accept [primiritsya s] the entry of communists into the Italian Government.

Democratic forces are resolutely rebuffing such blatant interference in Italy's internal affairs, assessing it as an attempt to pressure the voters. But for certain political figures in the country the viewpoint of the U.S. State Department evidently serves as a compass when determining their own positions. Thus, the leaders of the DC rightwing explain their party's "program" attitude on rejecting a government coalition with the communists by arguing that it "is not in keeping with the interests of cooperation with other countries, in which Italy has an interest."

Building their election propaganda on an anticommunist basis, the Christian Democrats are attempting to influence the ordinary voter from several directions. [paragraph continues]

First they are shifting the blame for the government crisis and the early elections onto the Communist Party, alleging that it unjustifiably withdrew from the parliamentary majority. Moreover, devices involving poorly disguised blackmail are also being brought into play: The ordinary man in the street is being told that Italy, which is experiencing a serious economic crisis, can count on aid from its West European and overseas partners only if there are no communists in the government. Certain hopes are being pinned on speculation on a human level: The Christian Democrats are portraying themselves as the main victims of "ultraleftist" terrorists of the "Red Brigades" type. Here the DC wants on the one hand to cast a shadow over all leftist forces by brandishing the bugaboo of the "Red peril" and on the other to show that the terrorists attack Christian Democratic representatives precisely because they see them as the "bastion of democracy."

However, the essence of the matter remains as before: Even if the DC does manage to increase its representation in parliament somewhat as a result of massive propaganda indoctrination of the voters, the overall balance of forces, as many observers here predict, will be practically unchanged. The question of the participation of the biggest working class party--the Communist Party--in direct administration of the country has arisen as a result of the objective growth of the influence of left forces, and there is no way the Christian Democrats can evade a solution to it.

The entire election struggle in the country is focused on this question. The position of all the other parties is largely determined by their attitude on it. The attitude of the leadership of the third largest Italian party--the Socialists--is evasive. As L'UNITA has written, "the Socialist Party comrades adhere to a strange position and seem to be leaning in their preelection activity toward the creation of a government without communist participation." In the election struggle the Socialists themselves are laying emphasis on depicting their party as a kind of "third force" "equidistant" from the DC and the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. At the same time, while voicing their desire to "undermine the hegemony" of the Christian Democrats in the administration of the country, certain leaders of the Socialist Party, primarily its chief B. Craxi, are not rejecting the overtures being made increasingly actively toward them by the DC, which wants to tug the Socialists over to its side and thereby resurrect the left center government coalition which has already compromised itself in the past. This dual position on the part of the Italian Socialist Party is undermining the unity of the left forces and objectively playing into the hands of conservative forces.

The smaller bourgeois parties, such as the Republicans, the Social Democrats and the Liberals, prefer not to make categorical statements on the question of communist participation in the government, waiting to see what the eventual deployment of forces will be after the elections.

The neofascists, of course, proclaim that their objective is "a decisive shift to the right in the country."

The election campaign has led to even greater activation of terrorist groups, whose subversive activity no previous government headed by the Christian Democrats has been able to curb. L'UNITA has written that "the terrorists represent a weapon for attacking democracy and republican institutions under conditions in which the working people are raising the question of their direct participation in state administration." Nevertheless, certain political forces, including individual DC leaders, are not abandoning their attempts to delude public opinion and blame the communists for terrorism.

However, none other than the Communist Party has made the defense of the republican system and the lives of Italian citizens from terrorism and violence one of the main points in its election program. In general it must be said that none of Italy's political parties has offered the voters such a precise, all-embracing and constructive program as the PCI.

The PCI points out that the existing structure of the Italian Government is anachronistic and serves the interests of just one political force--the DC. The communists advocate a substantial restructuring of executive authority, ranging from individual ministries to the Council of Ministers. The communists consider that the country must be extricated from the vicious circle of unemployment, rising prices and inflation. They propose as the means to solve the problem democratic planning of the economy and the rational distribution of capital investments with a view to liquidating unemployment and the glaring disparity in socioeconomic and cultural development between the north and south of the country.

The Communist Party insists on the need to implement radical reforms in the field of fiscal policy, taxes, social and pension provision, public health and education, the legal system, and the organs for protecting public order.

SHEVARDNADZE-LED GROUP LEAVES FOR PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS

LD301432 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 30, TASS--A CPSU delegation, led by Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, left Moscow for Lisbon today to participate in the work of the 9th Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party's Central Committee.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 30 May carries a report on Shevardnadze's departure repeating information contained in this item and adding: "At Vnukovo Airport the delegation was seen off by Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by senior staff of the party Central Committee."]

Arrival in Lisbon

LD301952 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon, May 30, TASS--A CPSU delegation, led by Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, arrived here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party to participate in the Ninth Congress of the PCP.

At Lisbon airport the CPSU delegation was welcomed by Octavio Pato, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee and Secretariat of the PCP Central Committee, and Arnold Kalinin, USSR ambassador to Portugal.

COMMENT ON EGYPT ALLOWING ISRAELI WARSHIPS THROUGH SUEZ

LD310426 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 30, TASS--The latest capitulatory move of the Egyptian regime which allowed three Israeli warships to pass through the Suez Canal roused universal indignation in the Arab world. Arab public opinion describes this step as the limit of dishonor to which As-Sadat doomed himself by his treacherous actions. As to Israel, it does not conceal its joy at every new (?manifestation) of Cairo's submissiveness. Radio Tel Aviv reported with enthusiasm that As-Sadat personally watched from the bank the movement of the Israeli ships along the canal and saluted them. The Egyptian president quite "forgot" that at least one of the ships he saluted was in its time active in aggressive military operations against Arab countries, Egypt included.

Local political circles are rife with speculations regarding the current mission of this group of Israeli warships sent from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean via the Suez Canal. Observers believe that the Israeli command intends to include these ships in the Israeli naval units systematically perpetrating provocations in Lebanon's territorial waters and shelling this country's peaceful town and villages from the sea.

In other words, having allowed the Israeli warships through the Suez Canal, Cairo becomes a direct accomplice of Tel Aviv's aggression against Lebanon.

At the same time it confirmed the capitulatory essence of its approach to the solution of the Palestine problem. A.R.E. Prime Minister Khalil, addressing an electoral meeting, upheld in every way Begin's "autonomy" plan for the residents of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Sector, which, as is known, envisages the continuation of Israeli occupation of these territories and was therefore unanimously rejected by the Palestine Arab people. On the question of the "autonomy", Khalil said, Egypt and the United States have similar positions.

Well, the U.S. position is well known. It was reiterated at yesterday's press conference in Washington by President James Carter, who stated the U.S. had always been against the creation of an independent Palestine state.

It is not fortuitous that Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan stressed when addressing the Knesset that Washington-Tel Aviv relations are at (?present characterized by) unprecedented proximity and intimacy. He expressed satisfaction over the acceleration of the Israeli-Egyptian rapprochement. Egypt, according to Dayan, intends shortly to withdraw all the "anti-Israeli clauses" from its treaties with other states.

JAVITS IN KHARTOUM TO APPLY PRESSURE FOR SEPARATE PEACE SUPPORT

LD302242 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] A high-level American delegation led by Senator Javits held talks in Khartoum with the Sudanese authorities dealing with the possibility of providing Sudan with American economic and military aid. Political observers view the main aim of the talks as being to exert pressure on the Sudan to take an active stance on the side of the Egyptian regime which pursues a policy of capitulation to the Israeli aggressors and their imperialist protectors.

We would like to remind listeners that Senator Javits is one of the staunchest and most influential defenders in the American Senate of Israel's policy of usurpation and aggression.

The Sudanese president recently hinted in one of his statements at the possibility of the Sudan changing its attitude toward the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Earlier the Sudanese leadership had given full support for the unilateral policy of the Egyptian president, but it appears that Khartoum has subsequently correctly appreciated the consequences of such an attitude, which has been strongly denounced by the Arabs, and has begun to think of changing it. Washington has quickly reacted to this hesitation by Khartoum. Senator Javits, in his capacity as the representative of the American President, tried in Khartoum to use the tactics of tightening [word indistinct]. At the same time he offered American aid as a bait to induce the Sudanese leadership to comply with the wishes of Washington.

It is hard to say what results Washington will achieve from its tactics toward the Sudan, but such tactics have already been employed in connection with Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and the unpleasant fruit it yielded to the American administration is now well known.

'FARCICAL' ELECTIONS IN EGYPT SUPPORT ONLY AS-SADAT

LD302054 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 30, TASS--Regular parliamentary elections are to be held in Egypt on June 7. The composition of the People's Assembly of the previous convocation, in which a vast majority of seats belonged to As-Sadat's National Democratic Party, nevertheless did not satisfy the Egyptian president because of the sharp criticism of his capitulatory course by the independents and left-wing deputies.

At present, as is obvious from reports reaching here, the authorities are taking all possible measures to knock together a parliament obedient to As-Sadat in everything. About 1,800 candidates contending for [figure indistinct] parliamentary seats joined in the election "struggle." The UPI news agency points out that a strict prohibition to candidates to speak against the peace treaty with Israel must be regarded as a characteristic feature of the campaign. It is also prohibited to criticise Egypt's departure from the rest of the Arab states.

An overt arbitrariness is being practiced with regard to the National Progressive (Left) Party which consistently upholds the rights of the working sections of the Egyptian people inside the country and which sharply condemns As-Sadat's traitorous foreign-policy course. The party members, exactly those, incidentally, who stood considerable chances to be elected to a new parliament are being subjected to blackmail, arrests, provocations and false charges of "communist activity."

The campaign of slander is also being conducted against the left national front which is now being formed and candidates who are representing it and who have to act as independents.

As-Sadat himself who called on the electorate "not to vote for those who oppose peace" made an attempt at discrediting the left--Marxists, socialists, and the supporters of the course of the late President an-Nasir.

The Egyptian ASH-SHA'B reported recently facts of rude pressure on the electorate on the part of the authorities that are seeking at any price to put in parliament officially approved persons.

In As-Sadat's native province Menufiyah, according to the newspaper, about eight thousand voters who intended to vote for the members of the Left Party were crossed off the voting lists. The election farce is repeated every time simultaneously with As-Sadat's assurances about a strengthening of "democracy" in the country.

WEST'S 'MERCENARY' VIEW OF SAUDI ARABIA ALIEN TO USSR

LD300819 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 21 Signed to Press 17 May 79 p 17 LD

[Book review by Candidate of Historical Sciences I. Melikhov: "At the Crossroads of the Middle Ages and the Present Day"]

[Excerpt] O. Gerasimov's brochure ["Saudi Arabia: Out of the Middle Ages Into the 20th Century"] is not without certain shortcomings. The author could, in particular, have devoted more attention to the Soviet Union's relations with Saudi Arabia, whose history goes right back to the last century. After the Great October Socialist Revolution, our relations, disrupted by World War I, were reestablished: Saudi Arabia was the first Arab country with which the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations, and it gave it moral and political support at just the very time when it most needed it. Prince Faysal, who subsequently became king, visited the Soviet Union in 1932. He was given a friendly and warm welcome. It is appropriate to point out that our attitude toward Saudi Arabia, as well as other countries, has always been dictated by the desire to develop friendship and cooperation for the good of our peoples and for the sake of strengthening peace and international security. The mercenary motives and considerations of expediency by which Western countries are guided in their relations with Arab states, including Saudi Arabia, which represents an important source of raw materials for the West and a profitable market for capital investment, are profoundly alien to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet reader's interest in Saudi Arabia is high today, and O. Gerasimov's book satisfies it to a considerable degree.

SOVIETS COMMENT, REPORT ON CURRENT IRANIAN SITUATION

U.S. 'Plots and Provocations'

LD310853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Tehran, 22 May, TASS--U.S. interference in the country's internal affairs has aroused the indignation of a broad strata of Iran's population. Anti-American demonstrations involving thousands of people have been held in Tabriz, Shiraz, Astara, and other Iranian cities. The Iranians chanted anti-imperialist slogans and expressed their firm resolve to uphold the revolution's gains.

Leader [lider] of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni has stated that, as a mark of protest against U.S. interference, Iran will not send an ambassador to the United States "until the tension in relations between the two countries is eliminated." Addressing students in the city of Qom, Ayatollah Khomeyni said that Iran faces many difficulties, which are aggravated still more by the actions of American agents infiltrating various institutions and organizations and trying to weaken the people's movement and to cause discord and dissension.

Contrary to all international norms and to the UN Charter and principles, the U.S. Government regards armed intervention in different regions of the world as its legitimate right and resorts to aggression wherever U.S. predatory interest are affected, the newspaper MARDOM, organ of the Iranian People's Party (Tudeh), writes in a comment on the news that the Pentagon is creating special shock troops numbering up to 100,000 men to "defend American economic interests in the Persian Gulf." This U.S. decision, the newspaper stresses, constitutes a direct threat to the Iranian revolution's gains. Using mercenaries and internal counterrevolution, American imperialism is organizing plots and provocations in Iran and resorting to political terror in the attempt to halt our revolution's development.

Good Relations With USSR

LD271058 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, May 27, TASS--The Soviet Union is Iran's nearest neighbour, and steady relations exist between us, Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, a prominent religious political figure of Iran, said in an interview with a correspondent of the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN.

Our countries, he went on to say, have a common border of large extent and we like the Soviet Union, want to live in peace and want our relations to be still more friendly and strong, resting on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

Shari'at-Madari pointed out that the two countries' difference in the approach to religion is not an obstacle to the development of cooperation, and emphasized Iran's readiness to contribute to the process.

In conclusion Shari'at-Madari expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its friendly stand with regard to the Iranian revolution.

Tudeh Party Statement

LD281620 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Tect] Tehran, May 28, TASS--The leader of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni, speaking over Tehran radio, accused U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces of involvement in the assassination of Ayatollah Motahhari and General Qarani as well as of the attempt on the life of Ayatollah Rafsanjani. Khomeyni expressed firm conviction that those forces will not manage to suppress the Iranian revolution.

International imperialism in alliance with internal reaction, not disdaining such methods as spreading calumnies and organizing conspiracies and terrorist acts, is insistently trying to strip the Iranian revolution of its anti-imperialist and democratic trend. This is said in the statement by the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran. The statement was circulated here in connection with reaction's attacks which became frequent. The aim of such actions is to frustrate normal conditions for the drafting and adoption of a new Iranian constitution. The Central Committee of the Tudeh Party called on the Islamic Revolutionary Council and the country's government to take urgent and effective measures against imperialism's and reaction's conspiracies.

A mass meeting organised by the Tudeh Party took place in Tehran. The participants in the meeting condemned U.S. imperialism's interference in the internal affairs of Iran and demanded annulment of all unequal and predatory agreements with the USA, first of all, the Iranian-U.S. military agreement dated 1959. All U.S. advisers, the meeting's resolution emphasizes, should be expelled from the country, and the Iranian Government in its foreign policy must consistently pursue an anti-imperialist course of active non-alignment.

Speakers at the meeting emphasized a necessity to rally all the revolutionary forces in the face of conspiracies of the CIA and other foreign intelligence services as well as henchmen of the shah's regime.

Bazargan Speech

LD292158 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Teheran, May 29, TASS--Prime Minister of Iran's Provisional Government M. Bazargan spoke over the Iranian national television and touched on questions of the country's political and economic life. He said the republic was now experiencing difficulties in connection with the activities of numerous organizations and political groupings that are insufficiently under the control of the central authorities and called on them to cooperate more closely with the government. This would help to improve the situation in the country and strengthen the central authorities, Bazargan stressed. The prime minister also said that last year the Iranian budget had a deficit of more than 15 billion dollars and that the people should exert maximum efforts to invigorate economic activities. This would create conditions for improving the life of working people.

Washington, May 29, TASS--The Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran has accused the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States of organizaing the assassination of prominent political figures of the new regime. The "Forqan" extremist grouping that claimed responsibility for these killings, says the council's message to the nation published in the Iranian press, was created by the CIA already several years ago. It was given a special role in the physical extermination of democratic forces and suppressing the revolutionary movement in the country. The counter-revolution, the message stressed, will not succeed in creating an atmosphere of terror and violence in the country and slowing down the development of the Iranian revolution. Official spokesmen of the policy and the military command have announced that on instruction of Ayatollah Khomeyni measures have been taken to ensure security in the country.

Criticism of CIA, SAVAK

LD292032 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, May 29, TASS--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, one of Khomeyni's supporters, who is now in Abu Dhabi (the United Arab Emirates), stated at a press conference that the U.S. CIA, the Israeli secret service and the Iranian secret police, SAVAK, had jointly worked out and staged conspiracies against Arab peoples and the people of Iran under the former regime. Having sharply criticizedthe U.S. hostile stand with regard to the Iranian revolution, Khalkhali said the revolutionary authorities will henceforth as well punish henchmen of the shah's regime and CIA agents. The religious leader expressed the determination of Iran's new government to actively strive for the restoration of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and for Israel's withdrawal from Jerusalem's Arab part which Israel had annexed.

USSR AT ALMA-ATA SEMINAR DENIES CONTACTS WITH RHODESIA

ID301714 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 30 May 79 ID

["Western Monopolies--Patrons of Racialists"--TASS headline]

[Text] Alma-Ata, May 30, TASS--Questions linked with the political, cultural and sports boycott of the racialist regimes were today in the spotlight of the participants of the international seminar on the role of the public circles in rendering support to the struggle waged by the peoples of South Africa against racialism, apratheid and colonialism. The representatives of Great Britain, Syria, Bulgaria, Cuba and Zimbabwe noted that contrary to the U.N. resolutions to boycott the racialist regimes, the Western powers continue to have relations with them in the economic, cultural and military domains.

Without foreign capital and cooperation with the Western imperialists the South African economy, primarily its military production, could not exist, it was stated by Ya'qub Karru, representative of Syria.

The representative of the British movement against apartheid, Hugh Bayley, adduced several concrete examples showing how the Western monopolies violate the United Nations resolutions to boycott the racialists. For instance, such a strategically important branch of the South African economy as the electronic industry is practically all based on Western technology and capital. The "IBM South Africa" company (USA) and the "International Computers" of Great Britain control about 60 per cent of the electronic computers market of South Africa.

Five transnational petroleum corporations, the main role in which is played by U.S. and British capital, own 85 per cent of all the oil industry of the Republic of South Africa, Bayley continued. They supply fuel also to the unlawful regime in Rhodesia.

The U.S. and British direct capital investments in the economy of South Africa alone run into many thousands of millions of dollars, it was pointed out in the speech by the Bulgarian representative Zdravko Mitovsky.

The Soviet scientist Yevgeniy Tarabrin stressed that "the Soviet Union had no contacts with the racialist regimes and did not intend to have them, because these regimes are unlawful according to the United Nations declaration on the liquidation of all forms of racial discrimination which was adopted on the initiative of the USSR [quote mark as received].

The seminar participants urged all the states to observe strictly the boycott of the white minority regimes.

PRAVDA SCORES U.S., UK MOVES TO RECOGNIZE RHODESIA REGIME

ID301411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 79 p 5 ID

[Valentin Korovikov "Commentator's Column": "Gambling on Puppets"]

[Text] The shaping of the sham facade of the newly emerged "Republic of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia" is continuing in Salisbury in accordance with the scenario elaborated in detail by the Smith clique. The upper chamber of Parliament (Senate) was "elected" a few days ago: One-third of its members are tribal chiefs who have long been in the pay of the colonial government and another third are white planters from the extreme reactionary "Rhodesian Front" Party. The remaining seats have been given to collaborationists from Bishop Muzorewa's entourage. A "president" will be appointed in the next few days and he will instruct Bishop Muzorewa to form a government.

The sham transfer of power to the African majority staged by the colonialists and racists is rejected by the Patriotic Front--the genuine representative of the people of Zimbabwe--and by all independent Africa. However, the open and secret friends and patrons of the Rhodesian colonialists recently mounted a new campaign for the lifting of the economic sanctions and for recognition of both the results of the rigged April elections and the Muzorewa government. A resolution has been forced through the U.S. Senate which calls on the President to decide, 10 days after that government is formed, to lift the ban on trade with Rhodesia--that is, effectively, to recognize that regime as legitimate.

Particularly turbulent activity can be seen in London where many members of the Conservative cabinet have openly proclaimed themselves supporters of the alliance of Smith and Muzorewa. Matters are not confined to talk. An important emissary from the banks of the Thames--Anthony Duff, permanent undersecretary for foreign affairs--went to Salisbury in mid-May. Several diplomatic missions are now being sent from London to southern Africa in order to "persuade" the governments of the "frontline states" to recognize the so-called interim settlement and to stop aiding the Patriotic Front. The overt gambling on the puppets is sharply criticized by the world public and is fraught with the threat of a serious deterioration in British and U.S. relations with the dozens of African states which support the Patriotic Front's struggle for real independence and freedom for Zimbabwe.

BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD301738 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Cotonou, May 30, TASS--The People's Republic of Benin backs resolutely the just struggle waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa against racialism and apartheid, for genuine freedom and independence. This was stated here in an interview given to a TASS correspondent by Michel Aladaye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin, in connection with the Week of Solidarity With the Struggle Waged by the Peoples of South Africa held on decision of the United Nations.

No African state, he said, can deem itself fully independent as long as even the tiniest patch of the continent remains under colonial oppression. Precisely for this reason, the minister noted, Benin always sides with all the peoples and movements fighting for independence and self-determination.

The minister noted the important role played by the Organization of African Unity in the consolidation of the efforts of African states exerted in the struggle to liberate the continent fully from the yoke of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racialism and apartheid.

Michel Aladaye highly assessed the support of the Soviet Union and the socialist nations rendered to the peoples and movements that are fighting for their independence. This support, he pointed out, testifies to the loyalty of the states of the socialist community to the principle of proletarian internationalism. It is part and parcel of the struggle waged by the USSR and other countries of socialism against imperialism, for peace, security and social progress throughout the world.

BENIN PRESIDENT RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW SOVIET ENVOY

LD251800 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Cotonou, May 25, TASS--The vigorous and fruitful relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the People's Republic of Benin and the Soviet Union are constantly developing and strengthening, it was stated by the President of Benin Mathieu Kerekou. The Soviet Union is our reliable ally. Both countries are successfully cooperating in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

The president reminded of the firm, active and effective support always given by the Soviet people, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, personally by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the Benin people, the Party of People's Revolution of Benin and the government of the republic.

The party, government and working people of Benin, it was stressed by Mathieu Kerekou when accepting the credentials of the Soviet ambassador in Benin, Vitaliy Agapov, will do everything to strengthen and develop the relations of cooperation that are harmoniously developing between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Benin, and between the peoples and parties of the two countries.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GUINEA-BISSAU, CAPE VERDE

LD301155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by I.A. Mozgovoy, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and first secretary of Khersonskiy Obkom, has returned to Moscow. It visited the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of Cape Verde Islands at the invitation of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde [PAIGC] and in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PAIGC.

BRIEFS

AFRICA LIBERATION DAY RECEPTION--Moscow, May 24, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the USSR today held a reception of heads of diplomatic missions of African states accredited in the USSR on the occasion of the Africa Liberation Day. The guests were greeted by Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev. Ambassador of the Central African Empire in the USSR Victor N'gawe spoke on behalf of African countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 24 May 79 LD]

SOVIET-MALAGASY COOPERATION--Tannanarive, May 23, TASS--An agreement to institute a Soviet-Malagasy inter-governmental commission for economic and technical cooperation and trade has been signed in the capital of Madagascar. As stressed during the signing ceremony by Remi Christian Richard, foreign minister of Madagascar, the commission will promote the strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries. [Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 23 May 79 LD]

END OF ACADEMIC YEAR AFFECTED BY IDEOLOGY RESOLUTION

LD301213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Core of Ideological Education"]

[Text] The academic year in the system of Marxist-Leninist education is drawing to a close. Concluding sessions and theoretical and scientific-practical conferences are being held everywhere in party organizations and labor collectives. This is a time for responsibility. It is during this period that the quality and efficiency of the studies, the durability of the knowledge acquired by the students, and their ability to use it effectively in life and in practice are more fully appraised.

The concluding phase of this academic year is proceeding in special conditions. It coincides with the issuance of a CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving ideological and political education work. Special additional classes have been held to study this most important document. The provisions, conclusions and recommendations of the Central Committee's decision determine the content of the concluding interviews and conferences, and define ways of achieving an all-round improvement in propaganda and agitation, and intensifying ties between educational work and real life.

The shaping of a scientific world outlook in Soviet people, of wholehearted dedication to the party's cause and to communist ideals, of a love for the socialist fatherland, and of proletarian internationalism, are described by the decision as the core of all ideological and political education work.

Tasks have been set for the system of party studies, economic education, Komsomol political training, and for the mass forms of propaganda of insuring an in-depth study of the works of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the history of the CPSU and the documents of the 23d, 24th and 25th congresses, and the works of Comrade Brezhnev and other party leaders. It is important to emphasize and throw deeper light on the faithfulness of the CPSU to the great principles of Marxism-Leninism, and on its unswerving collective activities in the creative development of the theory and practice of scientific communism.

The knowledge of revolutionary theory and party policy, according to the decision of the Central Committee, must in Soviet people be transformed into conviction, into the active lifelong outlook of a staunch fighter for communism and against any manifestations of alien ideology, and into an action guide in resolving topical questions of advanced socialism.

In this connection the great attention being paid to questions of political work at meetings of aktivs, party committee plenums, and meetings of party primary organizations being held at present to discuss tasks in implementing the CPSU Central Committee decision is quite natural. The growing interest among Communists and nonmembers in acquiring the most forward-looking revolutionary science of the present day can be noted with satisfaction.

Thus all levels of Marxist-Leninist education in Moscow involve 92 percent of the working people. For the overwhelming majority the courses stimulate creativity and the attainment of better results at work. It is no accident that more than 1.2 million Muscovites who are students at party schools, study circles and seminars, take part in the movement for a communist attitude to labor. [paragraph continues]

In the course of carrying out practical assignments and preparing study papers, thousands of proposals are put forward aimed at improving production, labor organization and the effectiveness and quality of work.

Examples of this kind are also characteristic of Leningrad, the Ukraine and Belorussia, of many republics, krays and oblasts in the country.

They confirm with fresh force the conclusion drawn by the 25th CPSU Congress: Mass study of Marxism-Leninism has become a most important feature in the development of public consciousness at the present stage.

The CPSU Central Committee decision orients our propaganda and agitation toward being workmanlike and concrete, and toward all-round support of what is new and progressive. This also refers most directly to political education. The active forms of study are increasingly affirmed here. Many thousands of heads of schools and seminars are working on personal creative plans, trying to bind the study process more tightly to the solution of topical political and economic tasks.

The movement of propagandists and students under the slogan for in-depth knowledge, firm conviction, the highest contribution to the 5-year plan, has achieved widespread development in party organizations of Krasnodarskiy Kray, for instance. The Georgian CP Central Committee has drawn up a special program in accordance with which all leading personnel in the republic undergo courses in the party study system. What is needed is that the best of this experience which is coming into being should become common property and serve as a new impetus to acquiring knowledge and to inculcating a firm ideological conviction and lofty moral qualities.

This is still of special importance because manifestations of formalism, a superficial approach, and an abstract learning and narrowly utilitarian attitude to political and economic education are still not infrequent.

In taking stock of the current study year and preparing for the next one, the party organizations are called upon to think out more deeply the forms of monitoring the progress and quality of the courses, and to decisively remove from their propaganda work wordy blather, preachiness and the mechanical repetition of general truths.

The success of the studies, as is well known, depends to a decisive extent on the theoretical and methodical training of those in charge of them. It is the duty of party committees to skillfully select, train and educate propagandists and to surround them with daily concern and attention. To this end it is also useful to analyze again and again the lessons of the year, to think in good time of continuity, and where necessary to reinforce the body of propaganda personnel and to enhance the role of political education houses and offices.

There is no higher and more estimable task for communists than that of arming Soviet people with the invincible weapon of Marxism-Leninism, of historical truths and with a deep understanding of the laws of and prospects for social development. May the knowledge acquired by the students become embodied in conviction and in practical deeds, help to achieve a high degree of effectiveness and quality in work, so as to implement even more successfully the decisions of the 25th party congress and the majestic plans of communist construction.

BREZHNEV GREETS ALL-UNION RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CONFERENCE

LD300941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 79 p 1 LD

[Brezhnev message to participants in all-union scientific and theoretical conference--no date given]

[Text] To the participants in the all-union scientific and theoretical conference entitled "Russian Is the Language of Friendship and Cooperation Among the USSR Peoples:"

I extend cordial greetings to the participants in the all-union scientific and theoretical conference entitled "Russian Is the Language of Friendship and Cooperation Among the USSR Peoples."

As a result of the consistent realization of Lenin's national policy, the fruitful process of the development of culture, science and popular education in all union and autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts and okrugs of the country is underway. A major role in this is played by the languages of all the nations and ethnic groups of the USSR. Developing with equal rights and freely and mutually enriching each other, they aid the progress of national cultures united by the inviolable community of socialist content. In the conditions of developed socialism, when the economy of our country has been transformed into a single national economic complex, a new historical community has grown up, namely, the Soviet nation, and the role of the Russian language as the language of intranational communication in the construction of communism and the education of the new man is objectively growing. The fluent command of one's native language and Russian, voluntarily accepted as common historic property by all Soviet people, promotes the further consolidation of the Soviet nation's political, economic and spiritual unity.

The study of the Russian language by Soviet people of all nationalities has become in our country the subject of general concern [zabota] and attention. A manifestation of this is the constant growth in the thousands-strong detachment of teachers of the Russian language and literature, the improvement of their pedagogical skill, the active work to perfect teaching methods and devices in all teaching establishments, and the expansion of publication and the raising of the quality of textbooks, dictionaries and methodological literature.

Lenin's dream of enabling every citizen of our country to learn the Great Russian language is being successfully realized. Your conference will also contribute to the resolution of this noble task.

I wish you fruitful work.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN MEET IN MOSCOW

LD301448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] A conference of the chairmen of republican, kray and oblast people's control committees took place today in the USSR People's Control Committee.

Kuznetsov, Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, took part in the conference. A speech was made at the conference by Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

WRITERS UNION SECRETARIAT EXPANDED SESSION HELD

LD300536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] An expanded session of the Secretariat of the USSR Writers Union Board was held in Moscow today. Writers from all union republics, and the heads of the country's literature and art magazines and publishing houses discussed the tasks resulting from the CPSU decision on further improving ideological and political education work. Those who spoke emphasized that Soviet writers unanimously endorse this major document which inspire them toward further creative feats. It was stated at the session that although there were in the multinational Soviet literature aktiv quite a few works which had received international recognition, a large-scale artistic canvas reflecting in every way the present day society of advanced socialism had not yet been created. Writers see it as their lofty duty to fulfill the party's instructions to create new and significant works ably reflecting the Soviet people's heroic feats and the problems of the development of a socialist society.

NORTH CAUCASUS MUFTI VIEWS PREPARATIONS FOR JUBILEE

LD310737 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Makhachkala, May 30, TASS--Making ready for the approaching 15th century of Hegira, we Muslims of the Soviet Union have appealed to our coreligioners throughout the world to work for the century to become a century of peace and friendship among peoples, Mufti Makhmud Gektiev, the chief Muslim of the North Caucasus, told a TASS correspondent. Just as all Soviet people, we Muslims, are worried about the events that have taken place in the Arab East, the religious leader said. We firmly condemn Israel for annexing Arab lands and believe that peace in the Middle East can only be ensured in a comprehensive solution of the question with the participation of all Arab countries of the region and the Palestine National Liberation Organisation.

Peace and mutual understanding--this is what all people need. And, on the basis of the injunctions of the sacred Koran and the Hadiths of the Prophet Muhammad, we must be the heralds of peace, mutual understanding and friendship among the peoples.

Mufti Gektiev noted that Soviet Muslims are maintaining friendly ties with their coreligioners in many countries. We meet them on the days of pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina--sacred places to all the faithful. With joy we acquaint visiting religious figures arriving in the Soviet Union at the invitation of Muslim organisations, with our life, the Mufti said.

One of the most ancient mosques--the Juma Mosque, built back in the times of Caliph Omar in the 7th century--stands on our soil in the city of Derbent. It is so large that both Shi'ites and Sunnites pray in it simultaneously, without interfering with each other.

BRIEFS

WRITER AWARDED ORDER--By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, writer Leonid Maksimovich Leonov has been awrded the Order of Lenin for his great services to the development of Soviet literature and in connection with his 80th birthday.
[Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 May 79 LD]

BREZHNEV CABLES GREETINGS TO OIL-DRILLING COLLECTIVES

LD301848 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to the collectives of the Nizhnevartovsk No 1 Drilling Work Directorate and the Surgut No 2 Drilling Work Directorate, belonging to Glavtyumenneftegas of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry. The telegram says: Dear comrades: I have learned with great interest of the labor achievements made by your wonderful collectives in socialist competition for the highest possible indices for development and commissioning of oil boreholes. Your collectives have, in harsh natural climatic conditions, successfully been fulfilling and overfulfilling the established quotas for borehole drilling. Many teams, above all those headed by master-workers (?Ledin), (Gromov), (Vologdov) and (?Manokov) have been achieving truly outstanding results, offering models of courage and truly heroic labor, and of highly professional skill. Your new pledges--to achieve on average 70,000-85,000 meters, and in the case of frontranking teams, 90,000-100,000 meters of drilling for each team annually--are evidence of a high level of labor activity and a great sense of responsibility for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress relating to the formation of one of the biggest territorial-production complexes in West Siberia and the country's chief base for petroleum and gas extraction.

You envisage attaining the targets you have set yourselves by applying frontranking labor methods, intensifying technological processes, making fuller use of internal production reserves and further improving the organization of socialist competition.

I wish you, dear comrades, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev writes, to mark the concluding stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan with harmonious shock work.

PRAVDA CONTINUES SERIES ON TYUMEN OILFIELD DEVELOPMENT

Transportation and Workers' Problems

LD300829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 79 p 2 LD

[Second part of report by special correspondents S. Vtorushin and V. Sevastyanov: "Tyumen: The Second Stage"]

[Text] Tyumen-Moscow--2. Underground Mainlines

Surgut is surrounded by a veritable necklace of oilfields. Fenced-in boreholes and pumping jacks can be seen at the city walls along the concrete road. Oil is brought up here from the depths of the earth and begins its long journey to the refineries. This year, Tyumenskaya Oblast will give the country 275 million tons of oil and gas condensate and 125 billion cubic meters of gas. To dispatch this enormous amount of raw material and fuel to the industrial centers a well-developed transportation network is required.

Almost all the major pipelines begin today on Tyumen soil. The following example makes it possible to judge how important this work is. By winter the construction workers had failed to commission on time the Urengoy-Chelyabinsk gas pipeline. And the industrial Urals and many cities of the European part of the country immediately felt this acutely.

Two main pipelines are presently being laid simultaneously in West Siberia. One starts at Surgut and ends in Polotsk. The second line goes from the Urengoy deposit to Chelyabinsk. The further development of the capacities of the oil and gas fields and industry's provision with raw material will depend on their timely commissioning.

Main pipelines alone in Tyumenskaya Oblast have a total length of over 15,000 km. Every year this figure increases by something over 2,000 km. For such a large increase in capacities it is important to have large-scale, well equipped, specialized organizations. In Nadym we visited the "Severtruborprovodstroy" trust--one of the best subdivisions of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises. This year it is to lay 605 km of large-diameter main pipelines. Not a single similar trust in the country has accomplished such work during the construction season. But how do the Siberian workers plan to cope with this target?

The "Severtruborprovodstroy" collective has accumulated considerable experience of work under the difficult conditions of the Tyumen taiga and tundra. It was in this collective that the so-called accelerated tempo columns [kolonny uskorennogo tempa] first appeared. Their advantage lies in the fact that the formerly uncoordinated teams of welders, insulation and excavation workers were amalgamated into a single collective. They prepare the work front for each other. This has sharply increased labor productivity. Last year the engineering detachment headed by B. Diduk laid 100 km of large-diameter main pipeline in the course of the season. Even a large-scale specialized installation administration does not always succeed in achieving this.

The scientists are helping the northerners well. They have long since switched here to electric welding using a protective coating of inert gas. The trust's experts were the first to test the "Sever-1" semiautomated unit designed for the resistance welding of large-diameter pipes, and they rated it highly. The unit was created for the Siberian workers by specialists from the Paton Institute of Welding.

The transfer of oil pumping and compressor stations to the modular method of manufacture was a truly revolutionary step in pipeline construction. Today, these stations are to all intents and purposes produced in plant shops. The periods of installation have been reduced by a factor of 4-5 and the quality of work has improved. The "Sibkomplektmontazh" association [presumably Siberian Association for the Installation of Complete Units of Equipment] operates in Tyumen.

"But it is not only a matter of construction periods," G. Shmal, the association's general director, explains. "We have succeeded in resolving a major social problem. Teams of installation workers now live in the oblast center and travel out to the line to assemble the pumping stations. The opportunity for maneuvering reserves has appeared. If one project is not ready for installation, people can be transferred to another."

The Siberian workers have also become stronger organizationally. A powerful Glavisibtruboprovodstroy department has been created in Tyumen, combining all the oblast's subdivisions. This has made it possible to reduce considerably the time taken to construct main pipelines. The same Urengoy-Chelyabinsk gas pipeline, despite delays in its commissioning, was laid twice as fast as the standard periods.

A unified oil ring already operates in West Siberia, linking all oil deposits by a transportation system. The liquid fuel flows to the east and west along broad underground routes. This ring helps to distribute the flows of oil better. A similar system is also being created for gas transportation.

Everything we have said in no way attests that it is easy to lay pipelines. Every kilometer laid through the taiga, marshes and swamps requires incredible efforts and courage from people. These people must constantly travel from one sector of the main pipeline to another. They lead a nomadic way of life. Much needs to be done to brighten up their life in at least some way. But to this day not even a plan for a standard mobile town for the pipeline layers has been drawn up. Industry is failing to produce good mobile homes, canteens, clubs and bathhouses. And without them it is very hard to create even a modicum of comfort on the pipe-laying route.

Pipeline construction to this day is a seasonal business. Of the 605 km of main pipeline which the "Severtruborprovodstroy" trust has to lay this year, 507 km are to be laid in the winter and only 35 km in the summer. The most pleasant time of year is excluded from people's labor calendars. They have to work in severe frosts frequently reaching 50 degrees below zero. This January, for instance, the construction workers did not go out to the line for 2 weeks because of the severe cold spells. The seasonal nature of the work leads to the very irrational use of resources and prolonged stoppages for equipment. After all, a man is attached to each machine. The seasonal nature of the work is the scourge of the pipeline-laying workers.

Of course, you cannot create every main pipeline in the summer, particularly in Tyumenskaya Oblast. There are many vast, deep swamps here. They can only be overcome in the winter. But even in the most swampy areas of West Siberia half of all lines pass through dry sectors where it is not hard to organize work in the summer. The trouble is that at this time of the year the construction workers are unable to deliver pipes, equipment and materials there. They have no special transport. If they were able to do this, the country would reap enormous economic profits.

The difficulties of seasonal construction are also aggravated by the fact that the Siberians have not a single vehicle specially modified for use in the north at their disposal. For instance, to this day they do not have a vehicle especially designed for the movement of large-diameter pipes. If industry organized the production of vehicles with a capacity of 15-20 tons with an engine life of 200,000-250,000 km, then, according to specialists' calculations, the number of drivers in Glavsibtruboprovodstroy alone could be halved while labor productivity on the shipment of freight could be doubled.

Excavating equipment provokes a particularly large number of complaints. For a long time it was believed that in pipeline construction all problems would be resolved by the rotary bucket excavator. For small- and medium-diameter pipes it is irreplaceable. But the rotary bucket excavator has already reached its technical ceiling, so to speak. The creators of gas pipelines need a special excavator for digging trenches.

"The existing types of machines," L. Yezerskiy, deputy director of the "Severtruborprovodstroy" trust, told us, "can dig no more than 60-80 meters of trenches per shift. But during the same time a welding team can lay 1.5 km of main pipeline. We need an excavator with a bucket capacity of 3.5-4 cubic meters capable of working under permafrost soil conditions."

As we can see, the construction of pipelines requires serious attention from the designers, machine builders and planning organs. The subdivisions associated with them are in need of the speediest technical reequipping. This applies primarily to modular construction. As we were told at the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, modular construction has now been elevated to the rank of state policy. The extensive application of the innovation in all new development regions promises great economic advantages. The "Siskomplekmontazh" association created in Tyumen is gathering strength. Its specialists are seeking bold technical and technological solutions. A group [kustovaya] pumping station was recently produced in a single module here. For such a station to start operation it merely has to be connected to the supply lines.

The association's engineers have also created a plan for a modular communications unit including a switchboard with 100 extensions, a teletype machine, and two radio stations. Only 4 hours are needed to install it. This communications unit makes it possible to improve the control of production sharply and it is very necessary to workers who are taming the earth's depths. But the further development of the modular construction method is running into two problems. [paragraph continues]

The machine building enterprises are not producing special equipment for modular devices. The Siberian workers have to determine themselves the form and dimensions of the modules. This makes them considerably heavier and leads to an additional expenditure of materials.

Another problem concerns transport. There is nothing on which to carry modules weighing several dozen tons. Air-cushion vehicles are not suitable. They cannot cross ravines, brooks, or wooded areas. They cannot cope with distances of several hundred kilometers.

The leaders of many scientific research institutions and major economic organizations agree on one thing: The transportation problem in parts of the country where access is difficult can be resolved to a considerable extent by the airship. It will make it possible not only to deliver the largest modules direct from the plant site to the oil and gas deposits but also to transfer all pipeline construction to all-the-year-round work. It has been calculated that a few airships with a capacity of 400-500 tons will sucessfully replace a whole railroad.

"Our main administration is prepared to act as the client for the construction of an airship," V. Postnikov, chief of the Glavsibtruboprovodstroy technical administration said, "but it cannot find an organization prepared to produce it."

The problem of constructing airships worries many specialists. In some cities public design bureaus have been created. A conference of airship builders was held in Nadym 3 years ago. The airship was also mentioned at a recent conference in Tyumen devoted to new types of transport. But this matter of great state importance is still confined to the field of amateurism. The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology is also disregarding it. But after all, this committee would seem to be the best organ for gathering together representatives of all interested parties and discussing this problem. After all, by resolving it we will immediately bring our state's most remote corners closer to the industrial centers. The new construction sites of the Ob floodlands are striking in their scope and significance. And that is why it is so important to transfer more rapidly to the year-round construction of pipelines. And here you cannot do without a complex of cross-country vehicles, modified to suit northern conditions, and powerful transport means.

Specific Needs for Development

LD301009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 79 p 2 LD

[Third and final part of S. Vtorushin and V. Sevastyanov article: "Tyumen: The Second Stage"]

[Text] 3. To Proceed Further

Last June, the people of Tyumen extracted the billionth ton of oil since the working of the deposits began. They had been heading toward that day for 14 years. The event was widely celebrated. Veterans recalled their first forays into the taiga and marshes and gazed at the map of the region with pride. Cities, settlements, oilfields, pipelines.... Like a giant heart the Ob region pumps oil and gas into the ramified system of our industry.

The land beyond the Urals has cast off its centuries-old somnolence. Today it is the country's most rapidly developing region. On terms of the scale of the assimilation of capital investment, it is as if two Volga automobile factories and one Kama truck plant were appearing here every year and a Baykal-Amur main railroad every 2 years. [paragraph continues]

The current 5-year plan allocates considerable resources for the development of the West Siberian complex.

The billionth ton of oil extracted is a sort of peak from which one can look back on the path traversed and try to visualize the vast territory to come. The swift development of oil extraction has dictated the accelerated construction of cities, settlements, highways and pipelines here. On the basis of reliance on Tyumen's raw materials, the foundations of the Tobolsk and Tomsk petrochemical combines and of the Pavlodar, Chimkent and Achinsk oil refineries have been laid down. Tyumen gas has gone to the Kuzbass, the Urals, and to the European center. The oblast has become the country's main oil and gas extraction base and the main supplier of these most valuable raw materials for our industry.

But what will the area be like in 10, 15 or 20 years? Will it remain as a raw-material base or will it be transformed into a powerful multifaceted industrial complex? Do the Siberians have a clear view of its future development?

Let us hear the opinion of Academician A. Aganbegyan, director of the Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production under the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences:

"The first stage in the development of the West Siberian complex shows how much it lacked a long term state program approved by the highest organs. In order to avoid previous mistakes the Tyumen people must today be given a long-term program of this kind, and I think that specific targeted tasks should be elaborated in it. First--the further formation of the country's main fuel-energy base. Second--the creation of the main Soviet petrochemical base. Third--the development of a mighty base for power generation."

USSR Gosplan informed us that schemes do exist for each territorial industrial complex, including that of West Siberia. But work on this is not complete: The technico-economic calculations are not sufficiently substantiated. Scant attention has been paid to the practical implementation of these schemes and the duties of the ministries and departments are not defined. Those who are conquering the Siberian subterranean depths need a program which would indicate their path for the future.

Priorities must be laid down in this program. The growth in oil and gas extraction is impossible without the preferential development of exploratory and prospecting work. Tyumen geologists have discovered such well-known deposits as Samotlor, Fedorov, Ust-Balyk, Urengoy, and Medvezhye. It is precisely these deposits which now produce the bulk of the fuel and raw materials. It is important to constantly start exploiting new deposits in order to maintain extraction at a high level.

"The Tyumen of the future is to be found in Tyumen itself," says I. Nesterov, director of the West Siberian Scientific Research Geological Prospecting Petroleum Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. "Only now are we getting started on the systematic study of the subterranean depths of the Yamalo-Nenetskiy north where oil can be found in strata already known. But it is also present at deeper levels. In order to supplement supplies of raw materials, the volume of exploratory drilling must be sharply increased."

A great deal has been done to reach this goal recently. But still today Tyumen geologists are in a difficult situation. They are unable to obtain all the materials and equipment allocated to them from the stocks on schedule. The manufacturing plants often fail to make deliveries and the Sverdlovsk railroad collective does not cope with shipments.

There is also a difficult situation in the oilfields. Oilmen are now organizing extraction from remote deposits. [paragraph continues]

Known deposits in the central Ob region have already reached their planned capacity. As a result, the volume of drilling and the construction of wellhead installations has increased. In the current year, for example, Glavtyumenneftegaz must sink almost 7.5 million meters of boreholes. Such a figure cannot be attained solely by the increase of labor productivity. The Tyumen people already have the highest drilling rate in the country. New teams are needed. People must be asked to come in from other regions. But there is nowhere to settle them. There is a most severe housing shortage in the oblast. Not a single construction ministry working in the Tyumen fulfilled its plan last year. Why has such a situation arisen?

This is primarily because the territorial production complex being formed has no precise administration. This causes holdups and the constant clash of interests of the different ministries on many questions. Take the problem of transport. The geologists' and oilmen's drilling rigs and construction sites stand idle because materials, equipment and fuel do not arrive there on time. Freight to the central Ob region and the north travels by three routes: by water, air and railroad. There is no single organ in the oblast to take into its hands the coordination of freight flows and the allocation of modes of transport according to the actual needs of the departments. Finally, monitoring of the delivery of all materials and equipment to its destination is necessary.

The Siberians, as stated above, are experiencing a severe housing shortage. At the same time, local housing combines are working at only 70 percent of their capacity. The reason for this is the constant shortage of construction materials because of transport holdups. Last year the Surgut combine was at a standstill for more than 20 months. But their production lines can, after all, produce 1,000 square meters of housing daily.

Many specialists believe that it has long been time to create a railroad administration in Tyumen. At the same time, it is expedient to put it in charge of a division located on the territory of Sverdlovskaya Oblast. Quarries and crushing and grading factories are located here from which the Tyumen people obtain chipping for enterprises producing precast ferroconcrete. This would immediately resolve many questions.

Defects in the administration system of the whole complex lead to a serious distortion in the development of the various sectors of its economy. Today, only extractive capacities are being created here rapidly. Oil refining, the petrochemicals industry and machine building are lagging in their development. The Tobolsk petrochemicals combine on which the Siberians are pinning tremendous hopes, is being built extremely slowly. Not a single production shop will be commissioned during this 5-year plan. It may happen that by the time the enterprise has reached its projected capacity there will no longer be enough raw material from the gas refineries of the central Ob region.

In looking for the reasons for such a situation, one again comes to the conclusion that it is engendered by the deficiencies in the administrative system of the territorial production complex. The Ministry of Transport Construction, for example, fulfills plans successfully and lays roads for motor vehicles, yet the oilmen still reach the majority of the deposits in the central Ob region by means of tracks passable only in winter.

"This year our collective will extract over 6 million tons of oil," V. Dobrynin, chief of Varyeganneft Oil and Gas Extraction Administration, told us, "and we still fly by helicopter to this same Varyegan deposit."

The administration management does not even know who is to build the settlement for the workers. The situation is the same in the "Kholmogorskneft" Oil and Gas Extraction Administration and at many of the other Ob region enterprises. [paragraph continues]

Every ministry here resolves its own narrow departmental problems which frequently are not always in line with the needs and requirements of the whole complex. As a result, the state suffers considerable economic losses.

Let us take, for example, the siting of industrial enterprises. Scientists demonstrate that if the chemical fiber, plastics and synthetic rubber production plants had in their time been created in Siberia rather than in the Urals and the European part of the country, construction would have cost half a billion rubles less. Sectoral disunity leads to other phenomena too. We end up with a strange situation: Tyumen produces apparatus for determining the degree of contamination of cotton while drilling equipment is imported here from other regions.

Everything stems from the imbalanced unharmonious development of the complex. Often a narrowly departmental policy prevails and there is no unified strategy in the shaping and management of industry.

Who should manage the complex? Of course, it is not easy to unify the efforts of dozens of departments and direct their actions along a single channel. To a large degree, local party organs have now assumed the role of coordinators. But they have neither the rights nor the potential to solve the major intersectoral tasks. Yes, let us put it plainly, the party obkom has enough worries as it is. New collectives are constantly being created in the oblast, and cities and settlements are growing. The education of people, the creation of a good moral climate at the new enterprises and the creation of their labor and social traditions demand considerable effort, attention and care. Economic problems often distract party workers from other no less important matters. The Tyumen territorial production complex requires an interdepartmental coordinating organ, invested with wide powers. Who would it be subordinate to? It would seem the higher the level of its competence, the greater will be the benefit for the cause. It is important that this administrative organ of the complex should have wide planning and financial rights. Having on hand a clear program for the development of the region, it would be easier for it to maneuver resources and to determine the priority of tasks in capital construction and in the creation of production capacities and infrastructure of new cities and settlements. It is difficult to eliminate the very severe housing shortage in Tyumen today by our own efforts. Specialists believe that the situation which has arisen requires simultaneous aid from the whole country. This and similar questions could come under the jurisdiction of the coordinating center.

The problem today extends far beyond West Siberia. At the moment, about 30 major territorial production complexes are being formed in the country. Their total cost comes to an enormous figure. They will produce a considerable part of our national income, and it is time to resolve the problem of the administration of territorial production complexes.

West Siberia is a sort of proving ground where our cadres, machinery, and the production planning and management system are tested on a major scale. The best experience of the Tyumen people has already spread across the borders of the oblast and is helping to open up new regions of Siberia and the Far East. The second stage of the development of the complex is no less complicated than the first. It is connected with the broad industrialization of the vast area and the creation of good living conditions and consumer services for the people who are developing the new territories.

The Tyumen people intend to produce the second billion tons of oil almost three times as rapidly as the first. And here the arsenal of resources for the achievement of the goal must keep pace with the long strides with which the Siberians are moving forward.

HEAVY FLOODING IN RURAL AREAS CAUSES SEVERE DAMAGE

LD301404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Water in the rivers this spring has been unusually high because of the heavy rainfall in the autumn and a snowy winter. According to Israel, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, the rise in the water level in a number of rivers in the European part of the country has exceeded the record figures for the past 50-80 years.

Whereas in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania and the Central-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, the water, which has already done serious damage, has now retreated, the inhabitants of the Volga and Don basins are continuing to be given a considerable amount of trouble by the unprecedentedly high water level. Due to the sudden warming up of the weather in May, the snow melted rapidly and the water level rose similarly in the rivers, causing flooding of various areas in Gorkiy, Kirov, Ufa, Perm and a number of industrial enterprises and economic installations, and road transport was interrupted. The high-water wave passing along the upper Volga and Kama overfilled the reservoirs of the Volga-Kama Cascade. Over 30,000 cubic metres of water a second are currently flowing through the Volzhskaya GES and the Volga-Akhtuba catchment area. Many tens of thousands of hectares of fertile land are flooded in Astrakhanskaya Oblast.

In the next few days the rise in the water level in the lower reaches of the Volga will continue. According to the hydrologists' forecasts, the Volga-Akhtuba catchment area will be free of water in the third 10-day period of June, and the Don catchment area 2 weeks earlier.

There is also a high water level in Siberia. On the eastern slopes of the Ural Mountains, where the rivers flowing into the Tobol, Irtysh and Ob begin, the last winter's snows were twice the usual amount. According to TASS correspondent (Zhilyakov), the rivers in Tyumenskaya Oblast have spread far and wide, flooding great areas of agricultural land. Although on the Kura and its tributaries and the upper reaches of the Tavda the water has begun to abate, the struggle against flooding, particularly in Tobolsk, continues. The Irtysh has come up to the outskirts of the city. Several streets, courtyards and cellars of housing blocs are flooded. Specialists consider that the rise in the level of the Irtysh at Tobolsk will continue until 6-7 June.

The high-water period which has begun in the basin of the rivers Ob, Yenisey and Lena is not causing any particular alarm.

The current floods were not unexpected. The first forecast of how widespread they would be and of what kind was made by the hydrologists of the hydrometeorological service at the beginning of March. The main population centers which could be in the danger zone were named. This enabled the national-economy organizations to prepare to overcome the flooding and to reduce the material damage caused by it.

The oblast and town commissions for combating the floods are working intensively. The people were evacuated in good time from the most endangered areas, and valuable property was removed. Work is going on day and night to build up and strengthen the dykes. A lot of powerful equipment is being used for this: dump trucks, bulldozers and excavators. Assistance is being given to the flood victims. Food and prime necessities are being delivered by air and water to villages cut off by the floods.

CSA, AGRICULTURE MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON SPRING SOWING

LD302224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] The sowing of spring crops is nearing completion on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. By 28 May, according to a report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, the plan for spring sowing had been 86 percent fulfilled. The sowings occupy an area of 132.5 million hectares.

Comrade Parshin, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture's Main Administration of Graincrops, informed us that despite unfavorable weather, sowing has been actively carried out in recent days in eastern areas. There is a possibility of finishing work there on the grain fields by the end of the present week. During the first days of June the sowing of buckwheat and millet will be completed. Buckwheat already occupies an area of about 1 million hectares throughout the country--somewhat more of the crop has been sown this year than last in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia. The sowing of flax is nearing completion in most areas where it is grown: In the Ukraine and Belorussia it already occupies all the area assigned to the crop. Almost 300,000 hectares, mainly in the Far East and in the Ukraine, are still to be sown with soya. Despite the late spring, the main work in the Non-Chernozem Zone of Russia has been successfully carried out: The planting of potatoes is now nearing completion there. As the high water in the rivers recedes, the flood-plain lands are being freed, and in a short time they are to be planted with vegetable crops. In the past few days in the Ukraine and Belorussia there has been rain, which has promoted the headlong growth of shoots.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 30 MAY

LD310025 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 30 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Altayskiy Kray, grain sowing is being completed on the 4 millionth hectare--four-fifths of the total area. Corn sowing and cultivating of the beet crop is now in progress. Grain sowing has been completed in the Chuvashskaya ASSR despite a late spring and rivers overflowing. Only a few days ago did the water levels in the Volga and Sura floodlands begin to subside. (0500 GMT)

Kazakhstan farmers have sown more than 90 percent of the area devoted to wheat. Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast was the first to complete the work. In Kustanayskaya Oblast, wheat has been sown on more than 4 million hectares and on 2 million hectares in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. (0800 GMT)

Kazakhstan farmers are completing grain sowing on the 20 millionth hectare. Frequent rain and even hail and snow have slowed work, but the machine operators are striving to use every possible hour to complete sowing in the next 2-3 days. (0900 GMT).

Sowing in the Kazakhstan virgin lands is in its second week. Initially, 1 million hectares or more were being sown daily in the northern oblasts, but during the last 3 or 4 days the weather has gotten worse. It has been raining or even snowing in some rayons, which has slowed sowing. (0905 GMT)

MEETING NOTES PROBLEMS IN HARVEST PREPARATIONS

LD301920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] A session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supplies to Agriculture has just ended in Moscow. At the center of attention were problems concerning preparations for the harvest. Sowing of spring crops is being completed in optimum time in the Kazakhstan virgin lands and Siberia. Here, a favorable climate for obtaining shoots is evident. Seedlings are developing well in Moldavia, in the republics of the Soviet Baltic region, in the southern Ukraine and other regions. In the republics of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, machine operators have started procurement of fodders, and in some places, combine harvesters are operating.

The headquarters carefully analysed the progress in preparing machinery for mass harvesting. Particular attention was drawn to deficiencies. In particular, many tractors, combines and other agricultural machinery are standing idle awaiting overhaul because of lack of such seemingly trifling things as (?seals) and engine drive-belts. Supply of these parts is being delayed by enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Processing and Petro-Chemical Industry. Tens of thousands of mowing-machines, balers and other machinery for the procurement of fodders are not ready to take part in work due to lack of links and spare parts which should be supplied by enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Stock-Raising and Fodder Production. Among those lagging behind is the Ukhtomskiy plant in Lyubertsy--frequently mentioned at headquarters.

Representatives of republican associations such as Goskomselkhoztekhnika in the RSFSR, Kazakhstan and the Ukraine noted that industrial enterprises had given great assistance to rural mechanizers in the overhaul of the powerful K-700 and T-150 tractors. Nevertheless, quite a few such machines remain to be repaired before the start of harvesting. It also became clear that thousands of Kolos, Niva and Sibiryak combines had arrived at farms incomplete, as the Tula combine plant and some others under the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building were delaying the supply of harvesters.

The all-union operative headquarters adopted extra measures to accelerate the supply of new machinery, spare parts and other material and technical resources essential to the successful completion of the harvest season in the fourth year of the quinquennium.

KAZAKHSTAN HARVEST SHOULD YIELD 27 MILLION TONS OF GRAIN

LD301525 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Summary] Alma Ata--The area sown with the wheat varieties "Shortan-Dinskaya-25," "Tselinnaya-20," "Tselinnaya-21" and "Uralskaya-52," which are of great value for diet food, has been increased by 100,000 hectares in Kazakhstan. This spring the area sown with new Soviet intensive varieties of wheat in the Kazakhstan virgin lands had been considerably increased to over 1 million hectares. Despite capricious spring weather with frequent squalls, cold rains and unusually late snowfalls and frosts, farms in the republic have sown 25 million hectares in just 2 weeks. For the first time, two thirds of the allocated area has been sown with wheat, chiefly the strong and hard varieties. This year Kazakh farms plan to produce 27-28 million tons of grain for food, which is roughly 25 percent more than the average annual gross harvest of this grain in the previous 5-year plan.